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Established 1887

Famed Entertainer Was 83

Maurice Chevalier Is Dead

PARIS, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Maurice Chevalier, 83, probably the most popular and best known entertainer in France, died here last night.

The singer and actor, whose stage and screen career covered well over half a century, entered Necker Hospital on Dec. 13 in critical condition from kidney failure. Despite several false alarms, he amazed both doctors and the public with his vitality. Friday morning, a hospital bulletin was still able to talk of "his good general condition." The thousands of messages that he received at the hospital attested to the fact that, although he belonged to another generation, he was still remembered and still popular.

According to an official hospital communiqué, the cause of death was heart failure. The body was taken to his home at Marnes-la-Coquette west of Paris.

creet," in keeping with the entertainer's wishes.

Pompido's Tribute

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today led the nation in mourning Mr. Chevalier.

In a tribute, Mr. Pompidou



Maurice Chevalier

said, "The French people willingly recognized themselves in him, and foreigners found in his personality an image of France, partial no doubt, but warm and gay."

Elegant Boulevardier

PARIS (NYT).—No French entertainer was so jaunty, so debonair, so burnished yet so saucy, so much the elegant boulevardier of an idealized Paris as Maurice Chevalier.

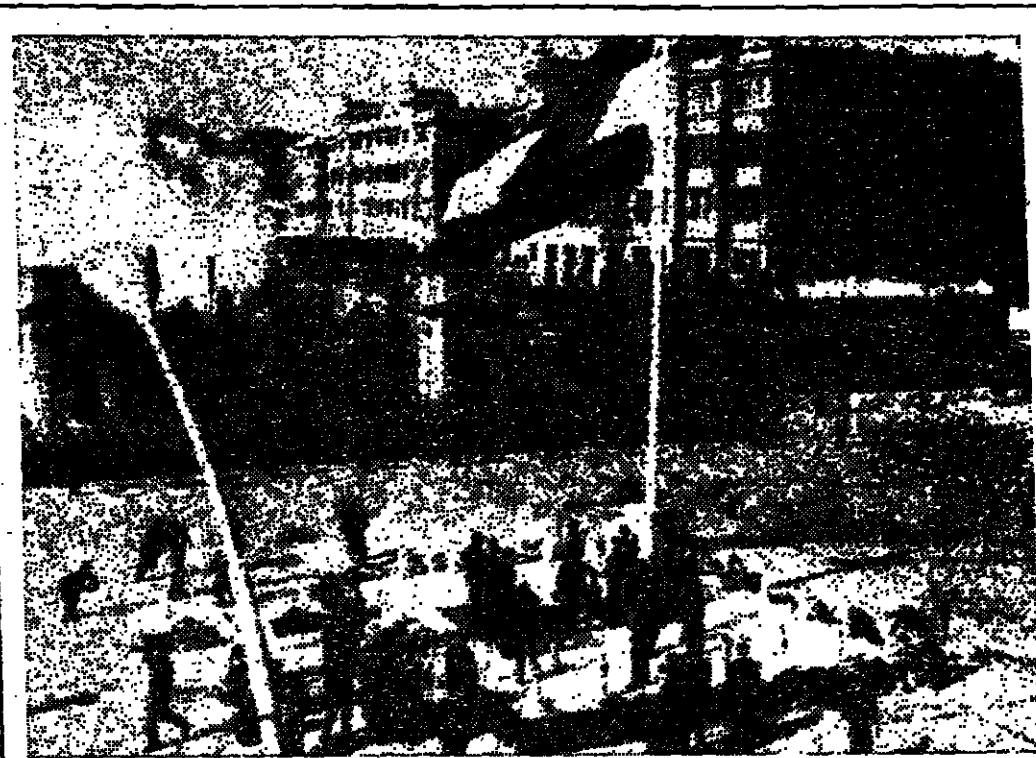
Attired in a one-button, dark blue tuxedo, sporting a spring-time boater and singing and talking in his magical Gallic accent, he was America's No. 1 Frenchman, the bubbling personification of a glass of champagne. He was also France's No. 1 chanteur whose renditions of "Mia Louise," "Mimi," "Valentine," "Ma Pomme," "Ca Va, Ca Va," "Place Pigalle" and "Paris Oui Oui" truly reflected the bittersweet qualities of life and the careless rapture of the 1920s and 1930s.

Chevalier was, moreover, a headliner at the Folies-Bergère in 1909, he was still without peer as a revue artist almost 60 years later.

"Le Grand Maurice" he was called in the fall of 1968 when he appeared, full of zest at 79, in the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Although the years had etched his once-smooth face into a faint resemblance of Will Rogers, Mr. Chevalier, once he started to perform, became in the twinkling of an eye a well-preserved man of no more than 55. His voice was full and strong, his step was spry and his light blue eyes shined.

His way with an audience, an observer noted, was unaffected and unforced. He enchanted them by being their Maurice, and when he departed, waving his boater after an hour of songs and gentle patter about the joys of senescence, it was to a spontaneous standing ovation.

Discussing his artistic longevity, Mr. Chevalier once remarked: "I believe in the way side of life. I know that life has many many dark sides for everybody. It has been for me at many moments of my life. But I (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat raising the Arab Confederation flag in Cairo.

Sadat Raises New Flag of Arab Unity

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat raised a new banner of Arab unity, the red, white and black flag with a golden hawk of the Federation of Arab Republics—over Cairo yesterday amid the contrasting sounds of a 21-gun military salute and the fluttering of doves of peace.

The Egyptian leader kissed the flag during the ceremony.

Similar ceremonies were held at noon in Syria and Libya, which joined with Egypt in the loose federation after plebiscites on Sept. 1.

An eight-member federal cabinet was chosen a week ago by President Sadat, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The golden hawk in the federation's flag replaces as Egypt's official insignia the black eagle of Saladin, the 12th century Kurdish warrior who united the Arabs and defeated the Crusaders. The golden hawk was the emblem of the Qurash tribe of Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

Foreign Interests Called Unaffected

Bhutto Nationalizes Ten Industries

KARACHI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today nationalized 10 major industries in Pakistan, but stressed that the new measures would not affect foreign investments and credit.

Announcing the nationalization in a radio and television address, Mr. Bhutto declared: "This is now a people's government and the people are the ultimate masters of the country's destiny."

The president said that he had made a pledge to the people to effect important industrial reforms, and added: "I am now beginning to redeem this pledge. As from today the control and command of the people of the following categories of industries have been asserted."

He then listed the industries involved in the takeover: iron and steel, basic metals, heavy engineering, heavy electrical, assembly and manufacture of motor vehicles, tractor plants, heavy and basic chemicals, petrochemicals, cement and public utilities (electricity, gas and oil refineries).

[The Associated Press reported that the government was taking over the management Sunday of 20 firms with assets of at least \$200 million.]

In a news conference following Mr. Bhutto's speech, the finance minister, Mubashir Hassan, said the government was also looking into the nationalization of banks and insurance companies.

Industries not taken over included cotton manufacturing, which is the largest single industrial group in the country, as well as West Pakistan's largest earner of hard currency, AP reported.

The takeover is the latest in a string of measures adopted by the president since his new civilian administration was sworn into office Dec. 20, three days after the loss of East Pakistan in a two-week war with India.

One of his first steps was to transfer Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from prison to house arrest.

Kissinger Quoted as Saying Nixon Firmly Opposed India

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported Friday that Henry A. Kissinger, presidential assistant for national security affairs, told senior administration officials during the India-Pakistan crisis that President Nixon "does not want to be even-handed."

"We are not trying to be even-handed," Mr. Kissinger was quoted as saying. "The President believes that India is the attacker."

Mr. Kissinger was also reported by the columnist to have told top administration aides that "we cannot afford to ease India's state of mind."

Warned that U.S. criticism might turn India toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Kissinger is said to have replied that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was "cold-blooded and tough" and that her country "will not turn into a Soviet satellite merely because of plague."

"We should not pass her mind," he is reported to have said, adding that any aide who objected (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But India Thinks All Will Leave In 2 Months

BONGAON JUNCTION, India, Jan. 2 (AP).—Repatriation of refugees to Bangladesh proceeded slowly today, but Indian officials said they were confident they could meet their timetable to send the nearly 10 million displaced persons home during the next two months.

Col. P.N. Luthra, India's chief refugee relief officer, said in Calcutta that 650,000 refugees have crossed back into Bangladesh since Pakistani forces surrendered 17 days ago.

He said the flow will soon increase sharply as the government provides more trains, trucks and boats to move the refugees, and as more start finding their own way home.

B. K. Battacharya, relief commissioner for more than five million refugees in West Bengal, said at least 250 trucks will be allocated in his state. He said more than 100,000 refugees have left West Bengal, which includes Calcutta, so far.

The arithmetic of the planned repatriation is formidable. An average of 160,000 refugees will have to leave every day if the job is to be completed by the end of February, as envisioned by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

No Urgency

But there was no sense of urgency today at Bongaon Junction, a border station on the railroad line to the Bangladesh cities of Jessore and Khulna.

Two trains carrying fewer than 5,000 refugees left Bongaon in a slow and seemingly unplanned

evacuation. One train left in the morning. The other, with 21 cars, stood on a siding for hours as refugees struggled to the station.

Some came on trucks supplied by the United Nations, but most walked from nearby camps. Refugees families squatted along the tracks throughout the day cooking meals and washing themselves at a pump. Others sat on the hard benches inside the coaches, waiting patiently until the train pulled out in mid-afternoon.

Bongaon is the only place where refugees are leaving by rail. But Col. Luthra said more trains will be used as war damage to railroad lines is repaired inside Bangladesh.

THE ROAD BACK—Refugees from East Pakistan boarding Indian Army train just inside border, to resettle in their homeland, newly named Bangladesh Republic.

United Press International.

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Ho Trail Is Raked By Heaviest U.S. Raids in Months

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—American warplanes took advantage of a New Year's cease-fire in Vietnam to stage their heaviest raids in months on the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex in neighboring Laos, the U.S. Command said today.

Eleven waves of B-52's dumped 990 tons of high explosive bombs along the trail, while scores of conventional jet fighters dive-bombed North Vietnamese trucks and storage areas, spokesmen said.

Sources said about 400 fighter-bomber strikes and 50 B-52 strategic strikes were flown in Laos yesterday and today against the North Vietnamese supply lines leading to several fronts in Indochina.

While attention continued to focus on the Indochina air war, U.S. military command records showed that the United States closed out 1971 with the heaviest tactical aircraft losses since prior to the bombing halt on Nov. 1, 1968.

Ten Air Force and Navy planes have been reported by the U.S. Command as lost over North Vietnam and Laos since Dec. 1, with three weeks of December, with a total of 13 crewmen missing and six rescued. North Vietnam reported it had captured seven of the crewmen and named two others who it said were killed. It claimed 19 planes were shot down during the five-day raids last week.

The Seventh Air Force officially acknowledged that a fourth U.S. plane was shot down by ground fire during the raids last week. The acknowledgment came after Radio Hanoi said the plane had been downed and the pilot captured.

The Air Force identified him as Capt. Lynn E. Guenther, of Oregon.

According to the Air Force, Capt. Guenther's OV-10 light plane went down last Sunday along the Laos-North Vietnam border, but announcement was withheld because of a search and rescue mission.

North Vietnam yesterday broadcast statements it said were made by three American airmen, read in their own voices, who, it claimed, were shot down last Sunday and Thursday. Two of them said they were injured, one having "numerous injuries," including the loss of sight in one eye. Two of the speakers were identified as Navy Lt. Comdr. David Wesley Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Guenther. The first name of the third man was given as Norris, but his surname could not be distinguished because of poor reception. His rank was given as Navy lieutenant junior grade, and his birthplace California.

Relative Calm

In Vietnam, there was relative calm. The U.S. Command reported only three minor Communist violations of the 24-hour common cease-fire observed by both sides in the war. It said one mortar barrage and two incidents of ground fire at American helicopters caused no casualties or damage.

But on Friday, two Americans were killed and two wounded when two helicopters were shot down over the Khe Sanh Valley.

The South Vietnamese high command, meanwhile, charged the Viet Cong with 31 violations of the truce, the same number as during last weekend's Christmas cease-fire.

Twenty South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians were killed, spokesmen said.

Government troops were reported to be in well-fortified hill positions round the town and airfield—the latter already put out of commission by Communist gunners. The defenders were dependent on air drops and helicopters for supplies. The returned officer said the situation was "grim."

Meo Guerrilla Base

Long Cheng is a major Meo guerrilla base south of the Plain des Jarres. The plain was retaken by the Communists two weeks ago.

Military sources said it appeared that the artillery was intended to soften up the defenses and a ground assault was "imminent."

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Meo Guerrilla Base

Pullout Seen Starting in a Week

British Dependents' Schools Closed in Malta Exodus Step

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—British schools in Malta are being closed in preparation for the start of the British military withdrawal from the island in about a week, a military spokesman said today.

Some 1,800 British schoolchildren, the sons and daughters of military personnel, were due to return to school tomorrow after the Christmas vacation.

But the spokesman said today that the five schools, run by the armed services with 94 British teachers—a secondary comprehensive school, three primary institutions and one infants' school—would not reopen.

The children will use the unexpected extra vacation to pack for the journey back to Britain.

British Army officials in Valletta today lifted restrictions on soldiers' movements and Maltese civilians employed by British armed forces received 30 days' notice that their jobs would terminate.

British officials warned that they could not possibly move out all the 10,000 British servicemen and their dependents by the extended deadline of Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff extended a Jan. 1 deadline by 15 days only a few hours before it was to expire New Year's Eve. Shortly before the extension, British troops had been confined to bases in the event of possible demonstrations.

The closing of the schools and the work of dismantling transportable military installations are seen as signs that the British are not bluffing in their determination to quit Malta rather than meet Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's price of \$18 million as rent for the military bases.

British Offer

The British offer was just over half of that.

With weekend leave canceled, army, navy and air force servicemen were working today on departure preparations for what Mr. Mintoff has dubbed "Operation Exit."

Athens, Piraeus and Salonika

Martial Law Lifted in Greece Except for 3 Urban Centers

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—More than four years of martial law ended for most Greeks yesterday although centers of opposition to the army-backed regime—Athens, Piraeus and Salonika—remain in its grip.

The three urban areas contain about three million people, one-third the population of the country.

The country has been under martial law since the army seized power in April, 1967, and set up military tribunals to try civilians for a number of offenses considered against order.

Decision

The decision to lift martial law was announced by Premier George Papadopoulos, a former artillery colonel who headed the 1967 coup.

On Dec. 18 when he addressed the nation to outline the achievements of his regime and outline its policy during 1972.

Some observers here had expected that the premier would

announce the complete lifting of martial law.

But he said the three main centers would remain under martial law and offenses such as attempts to overthrow the regime or illegal possession of arms and explosives would continue to be tried by military tribunals.

Justifying his decision during his address, the premier said the danger of disorder was a product imported from abroad and it would be difficult to check in cities.

The regent, George Zolaids, in a New Year's address to the nation last night, said there still existed "remnants of reactionaries and saboteurs who in co-operation with the confessed enemies of our country abroad continue their anti-national activities."

He was referring to political parties which have ceased to function as the relevant articles of the 1968 constitution remain suspended.

Secrets of World War II

U.K. Barred All-Jewish Army Unit; Feared It Might Seize Palestine

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Britain's war minister in 1944, Sir James Grigg, rejected as a Zionist ruse a proposal that Jews form around the world form a division of troops for the British Army.

Sir James thought the division, if formed, would be used to seize Palestine as a Jewish national home. He told the cabinet that "the Jews may well attempt to present us with a fait accompli" when the Allies had turned their main war effort against Japan.

This is among many insights of history disclosed with the opening of the British war cabinet's papers. The documents for 1941-45, filling 350 volumes, are being made public here tomorrow.

The offer to raise a Jewish division was made by the Jewish Agency. It evidently attracted considerable public support, judging by the tone of a memorandum from Sir James.

"I cannot conceal from my colleagues my anxiety as to what lies behind the agitation," he wrote.

"It seems but too probable that

the Zionists desire to see their men trained, at our expense, in active operations so that should our policy in Palestine not meet with their approval they can present us with a formidable military commitment."

There is also a record of British cabinet opposition to the idea of trying Nazi leaders before an international war-crime tribunal, as eventually happened at Nuremberg.

The lord chancellor of the day, Viscount Simon, warned that a public trial—necessarily long and complicated—would look like "a put-up job designed by the Allies to justify a punishment they have already resolved on."

He predicted that the Nazis would complain of not getting a fair trial and would at the same time have a chance to make propaganda. He worried that they would cite others who historically had waged war and acquired territory by aggression without being charged with crimes.

Lord Simon therefore proposed that the Allies make a list of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ignored Warning by Double Spy Four Months Before Pearl Harbor

By Alfred Friendly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—An Allied counterespionage agent who the Germans thought was their best wartime spy in Britain brought the United States an unmistakable intimation of Axis plans to attack Pearl Harbor four months before the event.

The disclosure comes in a book, "The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945," to be published here and in Britain next month. The author, Sir John C. Masterman, one-time vice-chancellor (president) of Oxford University, was head of the British—later Allied—counterintelligence unit which controlled all double agents in wartime Britain.

The book, to be published by Yale University Press, reveals that from the summer of 1940 until the end of the war every spy working for them in the United Kingdom was, without exception, operating under the orders and control of Sir John's unit. Some had been "turned around" by British intelligence.

Others, always loyal to the Allied cause, had been bamboozled by the German secret service from the beginning, and still others were fictional creations of the British.

The agent who brought the clear but unheeded warning of Axis interest in Pearl Harbor was a Yugoslav patriot who bore the code-name Tricycle (on official orders, the book gives no current identification of the double agent).

Described as an upper-class Yugoslav, Tricycle had been a student in Germany and had business connections in Britain. He was cultivated by a German intelligence agent in Belgrade and invited to become a German spy. He reported the matter promptly to the British Embassy and thenceforth acted entirely under British instructions.

Once established in the Abwehr (German secret service), Tricycle went to England in 1940, ostensibly as a businessman, and thanks to material supplied him by Sir John's organization— (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sadat Confers With Chiefs Of Egypt's Military Forces

Egypt Removes Ban on Books About Israel

It added that most of "our previous information about Israel was mainly based on distorted declarations made by some Arabs which gave us a dim and distorted picture of the reality of Israel."

Lebanese Battle Fedayeen In Worst Clash in 2 Years

Anti-Semitism Called No Longer Jews' Main Peril

*dresses, coats,
tuniques,
high class sweaters,
and
exclusive creations*

The sources said that Mr. Reagan probably will return to Washington Wednesday, when he will have detailed discussions with U.S. officials on the shipments.

According to reports from Washington, the shipments, which were suspended in the middle of last year, will be resumed as

BREAKING IN THE NEW YEAR—Debris littered Campo dei Fiori Square in Central Rome after New Year's celebration with traditional throwing away of old objects. Old things are thrown out to throw out old year's bad luck, and everyone ducks. But the revelry had its serious side. At least seven persons were killed and 500 more injured as Italians chose to ignore the law against fireworks displays.

'Freak Weather' Frustrated U.S. Jets on 1st Day of Raid

Other reports of the U.S. Command's general dissatisfaction with the bombing are beginning to surface here, as experts continue to analyze thousands of aerial photos taken to assess bomb damage against North Vietnamese airfields, supply dumps and anti-aircraft targets.

Statue of Liberty In Paris Burned

End Reports Economic Gains

Peking's Year-End Reports Show Big Economic Gains

Twenty-five Americans headed by Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Haig, chief assistant to presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, and including White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler left Hickam Air

oted on Nixon Opposing India

House into the ears of newsmen" had now stopped "pretending" that the task force was intended

Secrets of World War II

U.S. Ignored Spy's Tip on Pearl Harbor

general nature, such as "regarding U.S.A. strong point all descriptions."

In the authorized history of the FBI, Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story," there is a contradiction.

Prof. Lise Meitner, a Jewish emigrant, in connection with P. O.R. Frisch?"

U.K. Rejected Jews' Offer To Form Mideast Division

ould avoid becoming too friendly with colored American troops," Mr. James wrote.

The cabinet generally agreed when it discussed the problem. The records indicate that the only strong objection was voiced by the secretary of state for the

Negroes as children for whom they have a moral responsibility. Like children, Negroes cannot inspire affection and admiration but they are not considered equal to white men and women more than children are considered equal to adults."

Rhutto Nationalizes Ten Industries

Before the ban took effect last Jan. 2, television

and sermons would be no part of the liberation struggle for time, Kashmir and East Pakistan. The answer to these problems lay only in practical action.

NEW YORK	5	41	Rain
NICE	9	48	Rain
OSLO	5	23	Partly
PARIS	4	39	Over
PRAGUE	0	33	Over
ROME	13	55	Very
SOFIA	4	35	Over

Cigarette Sales Rise in U.S.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGONA	1	37	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	37	Overcast
ANKARA	-5	23	Overcast
ANTWERP	-1	31	Overcast
BERITR	16	61	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Overcast
BELMONT	1	37	Overcast
BREUSEL	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	38	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	38	Overcast
CARACAS	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Overcast
DALLAS	1	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	39	Overcast
EDMUNDSON	4	40	Rain
EL PASO	3	37	Overcast
FRANKFURT	-3	26	Overcast
FRANKFURT	-3	26	Overcast
HELSINKI	3	33	Cloudy
HEFENBIL	7	45	Very cloudy
HONGKONG	1	37	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	2	37	Overcast
LONDON	2	37	Overcast
MELAN	4	39	Overcast
MOSCOW	-5	23	Show
MOSCOW	-5	23	Show
NEW YORK	1	34	Very cloudy
NICE	9	48	Rain
OSLO	-3	23	Partly cloudy
PARIS	1	34	Overcast
ROME	10	50	Overcast
ROME	10	50	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Foggy
STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Foggy
TOKYO	18	61	Partly cloudy
VENICE	8	43	Cloudy
VENICE	8	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	-2	28	Overcast
WASHINGTON	4	41	Rain
WASHINGTON	4	41	Rain

(U.S. Canadian temperatures cloudy)

To-day
exceptional
SALE
dresses, coats,
tuniques,
high class sweaters,
and
exclusive creations
SWEATERS
BAZAAR

estoril

SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pure air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, nightclubs . . . plus year-round sunshine!

LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNIA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Marches Protest Internment

Belfast Gunmen in Car Shoot
2 British Soldiers on Patrol

BELFAST, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Gunmen in a speeding car raked a British patrol with submachine-gun fire in Belfast today, wounding two soldiers, the army said.

The two were the first army casualties of the new year in Ulster's violence, which saw 173 persons killed and more than 800 wounded in 1971.

The gunmen opened fire in the Roman Catholic area of Springfield Road, an army spokesman said, adding that one soldier had been hit in the arm and the other in the leg.

The shooting occurred shortly after seven protest marches and a two-hour rally ended without incident in Belfast. Thousands of Catholics defied a government ban to participate in the demonstrations, which protested the policy of internment suspected

members of the Irish Republican Army without trial. The start of the policy in August resulted in a sharp increase in terrorism.

Children Taunt Troops

Small children strode through the predominantly Catholic area of Falls Road, chanting "Hell Hitler!" at the troops.

The Catholics, a minority in Northern Ireland, contend that the British province's laws discriminate against them and favor the Protestant majority. This grievance lies at the heart of two years of violence, also involving 12,000 British soldiers in Ulster and the outlawed IRA, which seeks to unite Ulster with the Irish Republic.

An army spokesman, meanwhile, called the shooting of 17-year-old Dorothy Kelly in Dungannon, 35 miles west of Belfast, "a most unfortunate accident."

She was wounded last night when, the army said, a soldier's rifle discharged accidentally outside a cafe.

The bullet passed through the girl's spine. Her condition was termed serious today after emergency surgery.

Bombs Start Year

In Belfast, the new year arrived yesterday with a flurry of bomb explosions.

There were no injuries in any of the blasts, a spokesman said, adding, "They were just indiscriminate and designed simply to celebrate the new year in terrorist style."

Two of the bombs went off in the streets of the city. Others damaged a supermarket, a gas station, a post office training school, a car showroom and a grocery, the spokesman said. The police exchanged fire with snipers at the Coalisland police station during the day. No casualties were reported.

Six persons were arrested when soldiers intervened in fights between Catholics and Protestants in Belfast's Selby Street, the army said. The soldiers were fired on by snipers and shot back, he said. No one was wounded.

Ohio Man Seized
As Hijacker, Only
Wanted 6 Drinks

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—A thirsty airline traveler from Painesville, Ohio, ended up in jail here—facing charges of air piracy.

The FBI said that Adrian Hall, 33, loudly demanded six extra drinks above the normal airline flight from Denver to Chicago and Newark, N.J., yesterday.

He told stewardesses and the pilot that he would hijack the Boeing-720 jet to Cuba if he did not get the drinks.

The pilot, Capt. N.E. Joliet, told the stewardesses to serve him and then made an unscheduled landing at Omaha's Eppley Airfield. FBI agents and local police immediately boarded the plane and took Mr. Hall into custody without a struggle.

Fletcher Thompson, special agent in charge of the FBI Omaha office, said later that Mr. Hall would be charged with air piracy.

U.S. Gives Bulletproof Vests
To Some Asian, Latin Leaders

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Nguyen Van Thieu, the president of South Vietnam, has a bulletproof vest, supplied by the United States, to wear during public appearances.

So does Nguyen Cao Ky, his principal political rival.

Other Asian leaders whose wardrobes include lightweight American-made protection against assassins' bullets are President Chung Hse Park of South Korea, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and King Bhumibol Aduladej of Thailand.

The bulletproof vests provided to some Asian leaders, as well as to certain unspecified heads of state in Latin America, were made by federal laboratories in Salisbury, Pa., at the request of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, knowledgeable sources have disclosed.

Vest Weighs 3 Pounds

Weighing only about three pounds each, the vests are said to be able to withstand pointblank blasts from any known hand gun. Defense Department sources were reluctant to say how Air Force-purchased bulletproof vests came to be furnished to certain foreign leaders.

Diplomatic sources, however, said that in recent years a number of governments have become concerned about the quality of protection afforded their leaders.

Working through U.S. ambassadors, these countries asked

whether any U.S. agency could help provide training for their protective forces, technical advice and special equipment.

According to government sources here, the United States Secret Service, which protects the President and his family, does not get involved in foreign programs. The Central Intelligence Agency said it did not have the necessary expertise.

So the job was turned over to the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations, which spends most of its time tracking down spies within Air Force ranks, but also has provided protection for top defense and military officials and some congressmen during overseas trips.

Extensive training in the United States has been provided by the agency to bodyguards from several countries, Pentagon sources acknowledged.

The bulletproof vests available on the market up to several years ago were considered too heavy for people of relatively small build, the sources said. So the Air Force worked with federal laboratories in designing a three-pound vest made of overlapping, Teflon-coated plastic plates.

Air Force tests showed the vests could withstand direct shots from .357-caliber magnum and .45-caliber automatic pistols. Bought in quantity for national leaders and all their bodyguards, the vests cost about \$60 each, a Pentagon source said.

Mr. Ky got his vest when he was premier of South Vietnam, informed sources said, while Mr. Thieu got his when he became president.

French Reds Quit Hanoi

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP)—A French Communist party delegation led by Jean-Pierre Fiquet left Hanoi for home yesterday after a friendly visit to North Vietnam at the invitation of the central committee of the ruling Workers' party, the Vietnam news agency reported.



TEXAS HEX—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson joins other fans at Cotton Bowl game in Dallas in rooting for Texas Longhorns with a "hook-em-horns" sign.

Road and Visa Fees to Berlin
End Under New Agreement

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—The first phase of a transit agreement between East and West Germany came into force yesterday with travelers from West Germany to West Berlin no longer required to pay road tolls and visa fees.

Under the agreement signed here last month, charges for the journey across East German territory are now covered in an annual lump sum of 224.9 million marks paid by the West German government.

Officials at one of the West German crossing points, Helmstedt, yesterday reported no immediate increase in the volume of traffic.

Fee Was 5 Marks

Up to yesterday, each traveler had to pay a visa fee of five marks each way, as well as a toll of five marks each way for road travel.

The new regulations are part of an overall transit and transit agreement negotiated between the two states to fill out the four-power agreement on Berlin. The full agreement and the final Berlin settlement will not come into force until Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw are ratified by parliament later this year.

Meanwhile, East Germans and Poles crossed their frontier yesterday for the first time without passports or visas to exchange New Year visits as relaxed travel regulations came into force.

Under the new regulations, travelers need show only their identity cards when crossing the frontier and visas are no longer necessary.

An announcement last November said the same rules would apply to visits between Czechoslovakia and East Germany, and Czechoslovakia and Poland.

GI Pay Rises; Buck Privates At \$100 Weekly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Military pay hikes that bring a buck private \$100 a week and four-star generals and admirals \$45,074 a year took effect yesterday. It was the military's third increase in 12 months.

In the case of new recruits, basic pay jumps from \$102 a month only two-and-a-half years ago to \$288 monthly, plus housing and other compensation that brings earnings to \$100 weekly.

The pay increases, part of an across-the-board, 5.5 percent raise for all federal employees, not just those in uniform, is seen by proponents of an all-volunteer Army as a step toward ending the draft.

President Nixon, though opposed to the latest raise on grounds that it conflicts with his new economic policy, has pledged to work toward "zero draft calls."

The soldiers here wear uniforms like those of the U.S. Army and the policemen dress in the blue New York City police summer uniform. Imported dollar bills are the currency, and this is the only place in West Africa with American hamburgers and milkshakes.

In their formal statements, both Mrs. Nixon and Mr. Tolbert referred to what the president called "the special relationship that exists between this country and the United States."

Mrs. Nixon, who wore a long-sleeved red, white and blue dress with a hem below her knees, was cheery and relaxed.

About 60 other countries are sending delegations to the inauguration, but none is headed by anyone as well known as Mrs. Nixon. "We feel it's a special honor that the Americans sent her," said a civil servant in one of the flag-decked government buildings.

Mrs. Nixon was asked how Ghana and the Ivory Coast had been selected for her itinerary. She explained that "they were the first two countries that invited me after it had been decided that I was coming here."

The American delegation to the inauguration includes the Rev. Billy Graham, the evangelist; Bernard J. Lasker, New York stockbroker; and Mrs. John H. Johnson, a Negro whose husband is president of Johnson Publishing Co., which publishes Ebony and other magazines.

Corruption Drive

Mr. Tolbert has made it clear that he plans to move against the corruption that is said to have been widespread here.

Transit Accord Averts a Strike In New York City

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Transit authority and unions reached agreement on a tentative contract early yesterday, two hours before the unions had threatened to strike New York City's buses and subways.

The contract with 43,000 transit workers would provide 18 percent pay increases over 27 months. The unions had sought a 30 percent pay increase.

Other details of the accord were not made public immediately.

Extension of the contract period to 27 months from the usual 24 months means an end to the negotiations that New Yorkers have come to regard as normal of New Year's Eve every other year. The new contract expires on March 31, 1974.

The 30-cent fare is expected to increase this week to at least 35 cents and possibly as high as 45 cents.

Beginning Week's Goodwill Tour

Mrs. Nixon Is Cheered in Liberia

By William Borders

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon arrived in West Africa today for a one-week goodwill tour during which she said she hopes "to say hello to old friends and make a lot of new ones."

"It's just great to be here and I can't wait to get around and meet some people," she said shortly after her arrival in this humid seaport, the first stop in a trip that will also include visits to Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Mrs. Nixon is in Liberia for the inauguration tomorrow of President William R. Tolbert Jr., successor to William Tubman, who died last July after 27 years in office.

Mr. Tolbert, a 58-year-old Baptist minister whose grandfather was a slave in South Carolina, was at the airport when Mrs. Nixon's White House jet landed, and he greeted her with a hearty hug and kisses on both cheeks.

"You have come among people who love the President and the people of the United States," he said, in welcoming her to this most American of African countries.

150 Years Old

Liberia, the size of Ohio and with 1.5 million people, was founded 150 years ago by freed American slaves, who named it for President James Monroe in tribute to their freedom.

Monrovia still has much of the look and feel of the old South, with antebellum-style houses on which the paint was peeling until a crash cleanup program began last month.

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Corruption Drive

Mr. Tolbert has made it clear that he plans to move against the corruption that is said to have been widespread here.

He has already fired one cabinet member whose ethics were questioned, replacing him with a 28-year-old graduate of the Wharton School of Business and Finance. Everyone still refrains from criticizing Mr. Tubman explicitly, but Mr. Tolbert, who had

been vice-president, frequently does it by implication, as in the following recent statement:

"We desire a society where merit, not favoritism, productivity not influence, form the criteria for distinction."

For 3d Year, Nixon Is U.S. Choice
As Most Admired Man in World

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 2.—For the third consecutive year, President Nixon heads the list of men the American people admire most in the world today.

Runner-up this year, and not far behind Mr. Nixon in the public's balloting, is evangelist Billy Graham. Sen. Edward Kennedy, former President Johnson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey round out the first five choices. Sen. Kennedy also finished third in last year's poll, but both Mr. Johnson and Sen. Humphrey have moved up in standing—Mr. Johnson from seventh to fourth, and Sen. Humphrey from ninth to fifth.

Vice-President Agnew, who was fourth on the public's admired list last year, has moved down two notches to sixth this year.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader, on the list for the first time, is behind Mr. Agnew in seventh position.

Following Mr. Nader is Pope Paul VI. Comedian Bob Hope received the next greatest number of votes, finishing tenth this year in Alabama Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Wallace was eighth in the 1969 poll, but failed to make last year's list.

Analysis of the results by age and sex reveals sharp differences of opinion. For example, Sen. Kennedy is the first choice of persons between the ages of 18 and 29, while Mr. Nixon is clearly the top choice of adults 50 years and over.

And, the President is the first choice of men interviewed, while women chose Sen. Kennedy over Mr. Nixon by a substantial margin.

In the balloting for the woman in the world most admired by Americans in 1971, Israel's Golda Meir tops the list. She was third among last year's top ten, and fourth the year before.

Mrs. Richard Nixon wins the second largest number of votes in the current survey. She was also second last year, behind Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is fifth this year.

The Kennedy women have ranked high in these annual audits over the last decade, and Mrs. Joseph (Rose) Kennedy is number three in the current rankings, while Mrs. Aristotle Onassis (formerly Jacqueline Kennedy) is sixth.

Newcomers to the 1971 list are Mrs. John (Martha) Mitchell, who is in eighth place, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, in tenth. Others in the 1971 top ten women are Mrs. Indira Gandhi (No. 4), Mrs. Lyndon Johnson (No. 7) and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (No. 9).

The task force reported that "there is no clear sense of purpose about foreign aid in the government, the Congress or the public, and our own sense of purpose is diffused by our multiplicity of objectives."

The task force proposed as one remedial step that military aid, public safety programs and supporting assistance be removed entirely from the agency's jurisdiction and provided through separate legislation.

Supporting economic assistance is a form of budgetary aid to countries in which the United States has a political interest as in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. It has little to do with economic development but now accounts for about half the amount available for economic aid.

The days when the agency could actively encourage countries to undertake social and economic reforms and blueprint every step of long-term development planning are gone, the report said. Even if such a role were acceptable to developing countries, the agency would no longer afford it. That function is best performed by the countries themselves or by the World Bank.

The reduction in personnel was 3 Gunmen Loot Safe Depository At Hotel Pierre

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Residents of the Hotel Pierre on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue awoke today to discover that their jewelry, cash and other valuables had been stolen by three gunmen in the early morning.

At least 40 safe deposit boxes were broken into by the robbers, who first handcuffed 14 hotel employees and tied up three other persons, the police reported.

There was no immediate estimate of the amount of the loss, but John Keeney, the hotel's chief of security, said: "It's a lot." One guest said: "I had several hundred thousand dollars in goods in my box."

The bandits were disguised with rubber noses. No one was injured as the employees' eyes and mouths were taped shut.

Over 20,000
To Be Freed
In IndonesiaSuharto Announces
New Year Clemency

JAKARTA, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—President Suharto has announced the release of more than 20,000 prisoners held for indirect involvement in the abortive Communist coup in 1965.

Hard-core Communists jailed on the remote island of Buru, in east Indonesia, are being prepared for family reunions under a government plan to give them a normal family and social life, the president said in a New Year message to the nation: Friday night.

More than 150,000 people were arrested in a nationwide purge following the attempted coup in 1965. Many of the detainees are still being kept in jail without trial.

Last August Foreign Minister Adam Malik said the number of Communist prisoners had decreased to 45,000, including 22,000 in the so-called "C" category now promised their release.

President Suharto last night said, "I appeal to those who have been released to deepen their awareness and be truly devoted to Pancasila [the state ideology] and to readjust themselves to the life within the New Order society."

He said government policy in handling Communist prisoners is based on humanity, and he called on the people to accept the former detainees.

Prisoners jailed after the attempted coup are divided into four categories.

"A"-class prisoners are those said to have played a leading part in the attempt. They will eventually be brought to trial.

"B"-class prisoners are accused of direct involvement, but there is not enough evidence to try them. "C"-class and "X"-class prisoners' status is not clear.

AID Chief Orders Major Reshuffle

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT)—A major reorganization of the Agency for International Development has been ordered by its administrator, John A. Hannah, to improve its operating efficiency and to reduce costs in line with the smaller role of American foreign aid.

The broad outlines for a much smaller agency with more concentrated areas of responsibility and about a third fewer personnel were set forth in a report to Mr. Hannah last week by an agency task force headed by Ernest Stern, assistant administrator for program and policy coordination.

The report said that the decentralized structure of the agency, with large regional bureaus designed to manage programs in many countries, was no longer responsive to the needs of developing countries or the objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

The study group suggested that there be a separation of responsibility for policy and program planning on the one hand and for operations on the other. Under the reorganization the number of administrative units would be reduced from 16 to 7. Three regional bureaus would remain for the Near East and Asia, Latin America and Africa, but without separate staffs for policy and resource allocation, capital loans, technical assistance and personnel and management.

Three other bureaus, each under an assistant administrator, would deal with program and policy coordination, program development including research, and humanitarian relief. A fourth bureau under a coordinator would be in charge of all program operations.

A basic criticism of the agency's structure is that it has remained unchanged since 1962, when it was operating economic assistance programs in 83 countries with loan authorizations of \$1.3 billion.

By 1970, according to the report, recipients of U.S. economic aid had dropped to 42 with loan authorizations of \$68.2 million.

In the same period, development loans by the World Bank and affiliated institutions increased from \$1.34 billion to \$3.26 billion, the report showed.

Because the United States was no longer "the autocrat of development assistance" but "an important participant in a sys-

tem," the report said, the agency should tailor its organization and staff to fit this lessened responsibility.

The task force reported that "there is no clear sense of purpose about foreign aid in the government, the Congress or the public, and our own sense of purpose is diffused by our multiplicity of objectives."

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America and India

Like the weary charwomen who spend New Year's Day sweeping up the battered paper hats of New Year's Eve, one of the primary obligations of statesmen in 1972 will be to clear up the detritus of 1971. Among the tasks—albeit not the most urgent, perhaps—is that of finding some realistic basis for good relations between the United States and India.

The obstacles to understanding are mostly rhetorical. The United States officially refused to condemn Pakistan for the tragedy of Bangladesh; it did condemn India for its brusque intervention there. But American silences and words were doubtless ineffective on Pakistan's behalf, whereas the Soviet alliance and Soviet vetoes did accomplish a good deal for India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has made American recognition of Bangladesh a condition for renewed friendship. That recognition will doubtless come—but not until there is some kind of government, which can be seen with the naked eye. And events in both India and Pakistan will have a powerful effect on Bangladesh's international position. Meanwhile, there is a considerable amount of history behind the frequent misunderstandings that have marred Indo-American relations.

Part of this lies in a strong emotional attraction for India on the part of many Americans and a reaction that is not too difficult to appreciate on the part of others.

Admittedly, there are those in the United States who found it easier to talk to Pakistanis speaking the language of Sandhurst than to Indians with the accent of the London School of Economics. But there are others who found it difficult to regard India as wholly peace-loving after Kashmir and Goa, and who could not quite grasp the contradictions of Prime Minister Nehru's Chinese policy between Bandung and the frontier war. They find it equally confusing to grasp the "reality" of Mrs. Gandhi's phrase, of India's nonaligned alliance with the Soviet Union.

A good deal of this kind of sentiment doubtless entered into the official American attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war. It would have been better if it had not found quite such eloquent expression as leaked into the press, because its only result was to make Indians angry and leave Pakistanis unsatisfied. At best it may have had some effect in causing India to stop its war after conquering East Pakistan—but this is dubious.

Nevertheless, India has little concrete to allege against the United States, and, in an exchange of moral sentiments, Mrs. Gandhi needs no support against President Nixon. If both governments will simply recognize that they can do little to harm the other at any vital point, and can, conceivably, do some good in concert, there should be fewer shattered illusions and more common sense in the conduct of Indo-American diplomacy.

Moral Aftermath

The question of amnesty for the many young men who have avoided military service or deserted in recent years is properly part of the moral aftermath of the Vietnam war. The first difficulty in this tangled ethical problem is that the war has not ended. Although draft calls are temporarily suspended and casualties greatly reduced, each week a few American soldiers are still killed in Vietnam, scores are wounded and thousands run the risk of military combat if the enemy should choose to go on the offensive.

Under these circumstances it is premature to decide the amnesty question. There would be practical difficulties as well as logical absurdity in continuing the military draft—however small—while simultaneously absolving those who had defied the draft. But it is not too early for public discussion to begin and for Congress to take preparatory action on a problem which must eventually be faced.

Several different human situations have gone into the making of this problem. There are young men who refused to register for the draft. There are those who registered, sought but were denied exemption as conscientious objectors and then refused to enter the armed forces. Others were inducted and then deserted, some almost immediately and others only after experiencing combat in Vietnam.

Social class is also an element. Most draft resisters and would-be conscientious objectors are college-educated, middle-class youths. Deserters tend to be less well educated and more apt to act on their direct military experience, rather than on an understanding of their abstract rights. That factor needs weight in deciding their cases.

The timing of an individual's resistance, flight into exile or desertion could also influence judgment of his decision. Did it show more moral courage to resist service in 1965-66 when the Vietnam war still commanded wide popular support? Or does the marked withdrawal of support for the war in the

last two years tend to legitimize the action of more recent resisters?

To do justice in any complicated human situation means to recognize nuances and make reasonable distinctions. Congress could hardly frame a comprehensive law taking account of the legal and human complexities of resistance to service in Vietnam. It would be more constructive for Congress to establish an amnesty review board which would study the problem and have the power to adjudicate individual cases once the war ended. Such a board could cut across jurisdictional lines between the military code and the criminal law.

It could not only examine the cases of individuals now in Canada or Sweden or awaiting military or civilian trial in the United States but also review the penalties meted out to those convicted in the past. It would be manifestly unfair to free one individual in 1972 for the same offense for which someone convicted in 1971 was still serving a prison term. Depending on individual circumstances, the board could determine whether to require a period of civilian service and specify varying terms of such service.

In short, Congress ought to make a grant of power to an independent agency to work on this problem. It cannot be disposed of by a simple answer. The resisters, exiles and deserters cannot realistically expect to be welcomed back as moral heroes, regardless of how they and their sympathizers view the moral quality of their action. At the same time, in many instances punitive action would not be justified; from society's viewpoint it might even be self-defeating.

Nothing is gained by contrasting any of the living with the nation's honored war dead. As John Kennedy once observed in discussing the inequities of military service, "Life is unfair." This tragic truth has to be in the forefront of the nation's mind as it seeks to diminish antagonisms and reconcile differences. Let all the wounds of war be healed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Beyond 'Limited' Wars

The Indo-Pakistani war has left the UN, and in particular the Security Council, with their reputations at lower ebb than ever before.

The Charter concept that the permanent members of the Security Council have a common interest in preventing wars has, however, not lost validity. After all, it is only when the fighting is over that the courtesy title "limited" can with safety be applied to them. Roles are now reversed. Whereas, in the first two decades after 1945, the Third World tended to look with shocked disapproval at the warlike posturings of the great powers, today it is the larger powers which watch with increasing nervousness

the military preparations of the Third World.

The most cursory view of the world must disclose a fearsome list of territorial and other grievances which governments, given a chance, would in a pre-atomic age have been prepared to risk pressing to the threshold of war. If the impression grows that the threshold need not really be regarded with too much trepidation it can only be a question of time before some country presses its luck too far. Then either nuclear weapons would be used or a concert of great powers would dictate its own solution to the smaller ones. The two climaxes might well be simultaneous.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

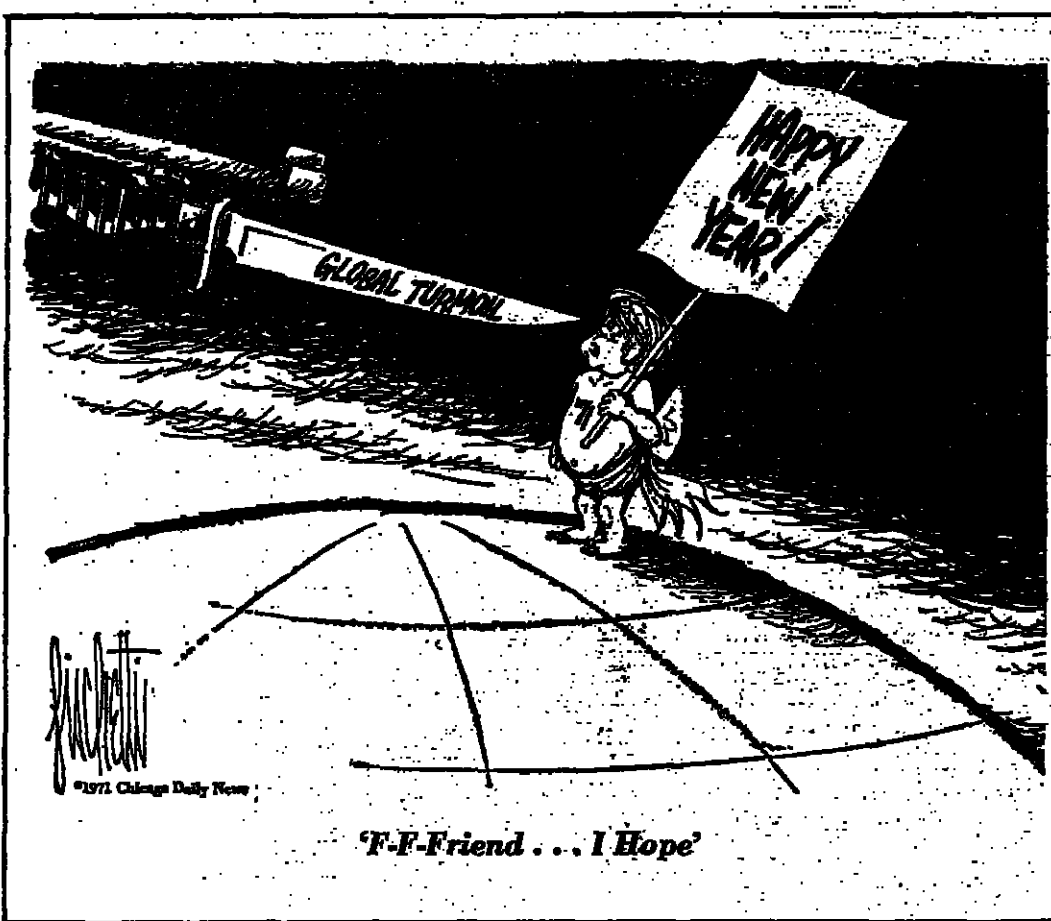
January 3, 1897

PARIS—With the new year, the question of Centigrade versus Fahrenheit is again coming to the forefront, even in the pages of the Herald. One reader feels "that whatever sentimental or practical reasons there may be for keeping the complicated and bewildering Fahrenheit system for the weights and measures, there is certainly no reason under the sun why we keep this absurd system for our thermometers."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1922

BOSTON—Although the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has declared that a working girl can live on food costing seventy-five cents a day and pay her rent, board, carfare, laundry, \$12 a week, this has been proved fallacious. Three prominent Boston social workers tried the regime and soon broke down, and their physicians ordered them to return to their regular diet.



1972: The First Candidate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In normal years, we celebrate the first New Year's baby after midnight, but in election years in America we note the arrival of the first presidential candidate. Pray silence, then, for Big Ed Muskie of Maine, newest candidate of the New Year.

Like any newcomer, he is subject to the elements of accident and caprice, and he could easily be destroyed in the struggle, but these being the days of prophecy, the guess here is that he will not only be the Democratic presidential nominee, but that he will be a much more formidable challenger for the presidency than most folks now seem to believe.

His greatest asset is that he is a fair, intelligent, compassionate and candid man. His character was not formed by politics but by austerity, religion and the law, long before he stumbled into the political pit, and maybe this makes him too rigid, but after almost eight years of manipulative White House politics by Presidents Johnson and Nixon, it could be that the American people are ready for some plain dealing and straight talking. And this, rather than the war or the economy, could be the decisive political issue of 1972.

It is interesting, incidentally, that some of Mr. Nixon's principal political advisers insist that Sen. Edward Kennedy and not Sen. Muskie will be the Democratic nominee, and there is something about the way they insist on Kennedy that makes one think that they actually prefer him as the Democrat least able to challenge Mr. Nixon on the integrity issue.

Second Asset

Sen. Muskie's second asset is that nobody is really mad at him. He has a better chance than any of the other Democratic candidates to hold the ambitious and pugnaed fragments of his party together after the family blood-letting of the primaries, and to avoid a fourth-party candidate on the Democratic left, who, with George Wallace on the right, makes easily splinter the old Roosevelt Democratic coalition and assure the reelection of President Nixon.

On the other hand, the senator from Maine has some obvious

handicaps. He is being advised privately by two of the best professionals in the business, Clark Clifford, secretary of defense under President Johnson, and James Rowe, a lovely guy and another Johnson man, who had enough loyalty and guts to tell L.B.J. the truth about the Vietnam war.

It is significant that these two men are advising Muskie, rather than Humphrey or Kennedy, and sometimes advising him in different ways. For example, Clifford thinks Muskie should emphasize the Vietnam war issue, and Rowe thinks Vietnam is either not going to be a major issue, or, if it is, will help Mr. Nixon and not Mr. Muskie. The senator from Maine is thinking about this.

Accordingly, if you want to know where Muskie has been these last few months, and why he has not been commanding the headlines, the answer is that he has been listening, and waiting. The explanation of Muskie's comparative silence is that he thinks the country's problems are complicated. It makes him hesitate, which is a good quality in a President but an irritating quality in a candidate.

Also, in these past few months, when the reporters and the pollsters have been measuring his progress, he has been working on problems at home, where he has had comparatively little experience, and building a political organization in the states and raising funds for political advertising before making any formal announcement of his candidacy.

These foundations are vital to any campaign. The candidate has to be clear in his mind about policy, strategy and tactics before he announces and commits himself to a program. He has to talk out his problems with his wife and children before he submits them to the public. All this is what Muskie has been doing through very quietly over the last few months, and now he is ready to move.

Same Process

McGovern, Lindsay, Jackson and Humphrey are going through the same process. Others have started and withdrawn for financial or family reasons. Still, watching the survivors staring

toward the presidency, calculating the problems and the finances, putting their wives and children through the tiresome receptions, the violent demonstrations, the endless political handshakes and phone calls in the night, one wonders why they do it.

Muskie, having waited and studied and wondered, is now committing himself, and it will be interesting to see how he deals with the unpredictable pressures of the campaign. Maybe he will fall in the process, as John Mitchell seems to feel, but this is the justification of our violent political campaigns in America. They put the candidates under pressure—almost unendurable pressure, certainly under unpredictable pressure—and in the process, a man's knowledge, patience and character are tested.

Nobody can be sure how Muskie will measure up, but there is something about him, something quiet, plain and straight that commands respect and gives him a chance to come out on top after what is bound to be a difficult and even violent struggle.

The New U.S. Asia Policy: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The new United States Asian policy focuses directly upon relations with China and clearly expects that as a consequence of this emphasis settlement of the Vietnam war can ultimately be arranged. The search for accommodation with Peking began three years ago and will be dramatized next month by President Nixon's visit.

Two significant developments can be related to this policy. The first was expression of unqualified American support for Pakistan against India during their recent war. The second is resumption of talks between the United States and India, postponed for scheduled sessions of the Paris peace negotiations.

The Kremlin suspects a basic realignment in U.S. policy, although most of the world seems unaware of fundamental change. Nixon has tended to encourage such unawareness by arranging to visit Moscow later this year for conversations with Brezhnev. But Peking is what really counts. The India-Pakistan fight un-

derstood a trend already evident prior to Nixon's administration. Washington has endeavored to build India into a democratic alternative to Communist China that could be displayed as an example to Asians. This policy developed after the original Dulles thesis that Indian neutrality was "immoral" and his effort to tie Pakistan to the West through military pacts.

Brilliant Envoys

For some years a succession of brilliant U.S. ambassadors was sent to New Delhi. However, Moscow worked to vitiate their efforts by economic and military aid programs plus skilful diplomacy which effectively countered our own.

The Soviet Union got its foot firmly through the South Asian door in January, 1968, when Premier Kosygin induced the prime ministers of India and Pakistan to Peking to agree to promote understanding with Peking, but certainly not to improve chances of Nixon's project to gain friendship in Peking.

The President chose the last option and went all out. The short-range reaction was negative. There was bitter criticism by liberal intellectuals who have traditionally sympathized with India since Nehru's days and who have been reluctant to identify themselves with almost anything done in Asia by any American government since Hiroshima.

The new U.S. policy has so far produced something tantamount to a reversal of old alignments on the world's most populous continent. Russia has gained the upper hand in India, which the United States had sought to set up as democracy's counterpoise to Communist China. And the U.S.A. seems to be gaining influence in Communist China.

Peking and Washington are obviously not pals but they realistically imply acknowledgment of parallel interests. It is notable that since resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam and U.S. refusal to meet Vietnamese Communist negotiators here, until the latter are ready to deal, no Chinese vigorous objection has been heard—according to Peking standards of inactivity.

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Maurice Chevalier Is Dead

At 83; Ailing Since Dec. 13

(Continued from Page 1)

believe in bringing to the people the encouragement of living, and I think I am lasting so long in the interest of the people through something that comes out of my personality and out of my work, which is just to be sort of a sunshine person, see?"

"The secret of success," Maurice Chevalier once said, "is to last." "I don't understand how those young people do it," he added, referring to such pop idols as Johnny Hallyday. "In one evening, they give everything they've got. The reason why I could have such a long career is that I always had some reserve."

Asked what his favorite dish was, he said gently: "My dear child, having been poor for a long time, my favorite dish will always be steak and pommes frites."

At his best in songs and skits, in which his joie de vivre and luminous personality bedazzled, Mr. Chevalier was only somewhat less renowned as a motion picture actor. In the 1930s, he starred at \$20,000 a week in such Hollywood romantic classics as "The Love Parade" and "The Merry Widow," which were directed by Ernst Lubitsch. In these he was the gay, sophisticated and irresistible lover, the leading man to such period actresses as Jeanette MacDonald, Claudette Colbert and Evelyn Brent.



On stage in Paris 1955.

was 15, he began to play in the boulevard revues as a singing comedian. He was billed as "Le Petit Jésus" ("The Wonder Boy") and he started to make an impression. "Records and radio and movies did not exist at that time," he later said of those gaudy days. "It took years of traveling and playing to a few hundred people a night to build a reputation."

Big Break in 1909

Mr. Chevalier's big break came in 1909 when he was 21. He was hired by the Folies-Bergère to be the legendary Mistinguett's partner in a revue. Mistinguett began life as a flower girl and achieved fame on account of her pungent personality, her slender, sleek and sexy legs and a song called "Mon Homme." When Mr. Chevalier met her, she was 33 and at the top of her career.

"The two did something called 'The Flooding Waltz,' in which they rolled themselves up in a carpet, fell to the stage, rose and unrolled. One evening early on in the revue's run, they were a little slower than usual in unrolling, and they emerged from the tapestry in love."

"She was very attractive and I loved her madly," Mr. Chevalier said later of their liaison. "People have said that she made me a star. That is not true. I was already a star of the younger generation. However, I learned much from her because she was a great artist. She also brought me the dearest and biggest love a man can have."

Called up for compulsory military duty in late 1913, Mr. Chevalier was at Melun when World War I broke out. He was in the German invasion, he was hit in the right lung by shrapnel and captured. After 26 months in a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, during which he learned English from a fellow inmate, he was released in a prisoner exchange and went home to Mistinguett and to a Croix de Guerre.

Overcoming his lung wound, he played at the Olympia in Paris and appeared at the Théâtre Fédéral and the Casino de Paris. After his first trip to London in 1919, he adopted a dress suit, top hat and white gloves to accentuate his new smoothness as a singer and comedian.

"Then one day in London I saw a young fellow in a tuxedo and straw hat," he later recalled. "He looked so smart that I thought, I do not need to look further. There is my hat. It's a man's hat. It's a gay hat. It's the hat to go with a tuxedo. From that moment I was never without a straw boater if I could help it, even when those hats went out of fashion."

Back in Paris, Mr. Chevalier played in a musical, did a further stint at the Folies-Bergère with Mistinguett, then appeared in a song-and-dance revue with Yvonne Vallée, to whom he was subsequently married for about ten years.

After doing the lead in the operetta "Dédé," Mr. Chevalier was brought to the United States by Charles B. Dillingham, the New York producer, but he was too frightened or too averse to perform and was released from his contract.

His first working visit to the United States was in 1920, and he made 12 films. This film stint ended in 1925 when Irving Thalberg, the producer, wanted to give Grace Moore top billing in a Chevalier picture. "I told Thalberg I had never been second on any bill since I was 20. I left for Paris. It was the end of my first American movie career."

Between Paris and New York, he had made his New York debut at the New Amsterdam Roof Garden and played the Fulton Theater. His song repertoire then was captured in "The Great Light."

Back in Paris, Mr. Chevalier was again a hit in the music halls. He entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on their state visit to France in 1938 and was decorated as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. By 1940, when World War II en-

chevalier dans l'Hygiène
s'inspire de l'hygiène avant tout



Maurice Chevalier in one of his earliest performances.

broiled France, he was the friend of Nita Raya, a young actress. Fearing Nazi persecution because Miss Raya was Jewish, the couple moved to Mr. Chevalier's villa at Cannes, in the Free French Zone.

His conduct during the war suggested a degree of collaboration with the Nazis, as the recent documentary film, "Le Chagrin et la Pitié," demonstrated. In it, he could be seen and heard in a sequence in which he defended his performance during the Nazi occupation. He contended that he never sang for the Germans, never in Germany and only before German-held French prisoners. The incidents were investigated at the time, and his collaboration was deemed not serious enough to merit special punishment. He returned to the Paris stage without any noticeable decline in his popularity.

After touring Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, Mr. Chevalier brought his one-man show to New York in 1947. Critical acclama was unanimous, and he toured the United States and Canada for almost a year.

Mr. Chevalier planned to return to the United States in 1951, but he was refused a visa because he had signed the Stockholm Appeal, a plea against the use of thermonuclear weapons. On the ground that Communists had been engaged in circulating the appeal, the State Department had refused to issue him a visa.

After that, he was in the country several times, either to make films or to play theater and club dates. He also appeared on a number of television shows, none of lasting note.

Off stage, Mr. Chevalier lived a relatively quiet and unostentatious life. In his early years, he liked to box and sparred from time to time with Georges Carpentier, the French pugilist and a close friend. He kept his figure in trim with calisthenics and by playing golf. With advancing years he also practiced moderation.

"Until the age of 50," he remarked to a friend, "I lived from the belt down to the heels, since then I have lived myself toward the part that lies between the belt and the head."

In the 1950s, Mr. Chevalier donated his Cannes villa to the French Society of Authors and Composers and lived in a long, low, white house at Marnes-la-Coquette near Paris. With him on the 2 1/2-acre estate was Janie Michels, a young, red-haired painter who was his protégé.

Museum at Home

The house itself contained a museum of his show-business souvenirs including photographs of friends and associates. One of Marlene Dietrich, signed "Marlene," said, "I have always known you were the greatest. But since I have invaded your profession I am on my knees."

There were also paintings—An Urbino scene of Ménalmon, and oils by Cézanne, Matisse, Dufy and Picasso. Statuettes of himself in various stage poses stood against the walls, and metal ashtrays shaped and colored like his straw hat were much in evidence.

Three years ago, Mr. Chevalier gave another "last" recital at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. In a short speech he said that it had been his aim to "pay homage to Paris... after 68 years of good and loyal services" to its glory.

In 1970, he published one more book of thoughts about things, "Les Pensées de Maurice" ("Momo's Thoughts"—Momo being a Parisian abbreviation for Maurice). This followed the completion of his memoirs, "Ma Route et Mes Chansons" ("My Road and My Songs").

His most recent activity was the recording of the theme song for the French version of "The Aristocats."

Occasional Record

In the last couple of years, he also occasionally put out a record containing a few new songs. He could occasionally be seen at an opening night, theater or movie. And he would attend the major horse racing events, striking people by his impeccable dress, looking jaunty and fit as ever.

Mr. Chevalier's egocentricity was not, however, so overpowering as it might have seemed. A few years ago a film publicity writer had occasion to drive from Marseilles to Paris with him. For much of the distance Mr. Chevalier entertained his guest with a nonstop song recital, and the writer was completely charmed. And Mr. Chevalier was doing what he liked best—entertaining. It was this characteristic that led Jean Cocteau to call him "le grand sympathique."

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Pontiff Asks

World Peace With Justice

New Year's Address At Rome Boys Town

BOYS TOWN, Italy, Jan. 2 (AP)—Pope Paul VI called yesterday for a peace that goes beyond the mere absence of war. He said that the world needed "a new justice" that treats every man as a person and gives the poor a better deal.

"There can be no peace without a new justice," the Pontiff told churchmen, civil officials and the youths who live in this American-founded Boys Town just outside Rome.

At the Vatican afterward, the 74-year-old pope continued to make the "fifth world day of peace," which he had proclaimed for Jan. 1, in a short speech from his window overlooking St. Peter's Square.

The world, he said, "leaves us and leaves us behind. It is still today assailed by violence and over others that threaten in even graver and more terrible forms."

"Peace must become... a way of thinking and living, for all humanity," he declared.

Pope Paul told his Boys Town audience that "true peace" resulted from "true order." In this order, he explained, "every man has his dignity, an inalienable dignity... It matters not whether he is little or great, poor or rich, white or black."

"Every man has his rights and duties, because of which he deserves to be treated as a person... We go further: the smaller, the poorer, the more suffering, the more defenseless, even the lower a man has fallen, the more he deserves to be assisted, raised up, cared for and honored."

"This is where justice is, where peace is."

U.K. Institute Tells Generals

About Each Other's Armies

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The color who runs a section of Israeli intelligence said the figures on Egyptian tank strength must be right. "That's what the institute says they are, and the institute is very accurate."

This tribute in Tel Aviv reflected the solid prestige of the International Institute for Strategic Studies among professional military men, diplomats and students of security affairs.

The Military Balance, the institute's annual report on the world's nuclear and strategic forces, and the yearly Strategic Survey can be seen on the desks of generals in Saigon, Heidelberg and Amman.

There are no Soviet or Chinese names among the institute's more than 1,900 members, but there is reason to believe that the organization's publications are studied as closely in the East as in the West.

Survival, the institute's monthly magazine, often reprints articles from Communist military publications and the Adelphi Papers, also published by the institute, deal with Communist as well as Western security problems.

This respected, influential institution has a staff of only 32 and an annual budget of \$320,000. Its home is the fourth floor of a handsome Georgian house on Adam Street, off the Strand in London.

The office, modest to the point of austerity, has the vagrant, amateur atmosphere associated with Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, known to its members as "the old firm." Despite this superficial similarity, which has encouraged romantics to see a connection, there is no link between the two organizations.

The institute nowadays is largely self-supporting. The sale of its publications brings in \$225,000 a year. The Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, other American, Canadian, British and European foundations and industries contribute the remainder.

The institute today is more involved in Asian than European security problems. Of its eight resident associates, three are from Japan, Korea and India.

The organization is international in its membership, staff and governing council and independent of governments. Basically it is concerned with strategic questions, not simply in the military sense, but with the moral and political implications.

Muscat Oman Sultan

MUSCAT, Jan. 2 (AP).—Sultan Qaboos of Muscat-Oman has announced the resignation of his uncle, Prime Minister Tariq Bin Taimur, and reshuffled the cabinet. It was announced here today.

Muscat-Oman, a former British colony at the extreme southwest of the Arabian Peninsula, is now an independent Arab state. Sultan Qaboos said his uncle resigned for health reasons. The sultan took over the premiership, amalgamated several ministries and abolished two.

DOHA, Qatar, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Forty persons were feared drowned when a Qatari ship sank during a storm off the island of Qais in the Gulf of Persia last night, it was announced here today.

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Italian Bill Would Aid Press

With \$160 Million Annually

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The government today sent a bill to parliament that would make \$160 million available annually in state funds to Italy's ailing newspaper and magazine industry.

The nation's 78 daily newspapers—none of which is reported to have made a profit in 1971—are to be the main beneficiaries of the proposed government help.

The measures envisaged by the bill are contributions to the Newsman's Pension Fund, credits for modernization of publishing plants, tax exemptions, preferential mail, telephone and teleprinter rates, guaranteed advertising by state-owned enterprises and a special appropriation to enable Italian publications to increase their circulation abroad.

Both the government and the publishing firms avoid the term subsidies, although many of the proposed measures might be thus defined.

The president of the Italian Journalists' Guild, Guido Conellini, said in a recent round-table discussion that newspapers wanted no outright state subsidy because it would mean the end of freedom of the press.

The projected new government aid for the press would add to the many tax and other privileges that Italian dailies are already enjoying.

The new bill would oblige all state-owned or state-controlled enterprises—a broad sector of Italian industry—to set aside at least 50 percent of their advertising space for the press.

This would limit the advertising revenue of the Italian radio and television monopoly, which is also government-controlled.

Parliamentary sources predicted speedy passage of the bill. It was pointed out that all major parties had to subsidize their daily newspapers and welcomed any state help they could get.

Lawyer Grilled

In \$1.3 Million Essen Abduction

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 2 (Reuters).

West German lawyer Heinz-Joachim Oltmanns today faced questioning from police who suspect him of masterminding the kidnap of supermarket millionaire Theodor Albrecht.

Mr. Oltmanns flew back to West Germany from Mexico City yesterday after telling reporters that he was returning from a holiday to clear his name from police allegations.

On arrival at Cologne-Bonn airport, he was taken into custody at Essen police headquarters, where he was allowed to rest in preparation for today's questioning.

An examining magistrate this afternoon granted a police request for a formal arrest warrant against Mr. Oltmanns, 47, a police spokesman said.

Police charges will be laid in the course of the investigation, he added.

Mr. Albrecht was released on Dec. 16 after 18 days in captivity when a seven-million-mark ransom—believed the highest ever paid—was handed over to his abductors.

Finns Beginning

2 Days of Voting For Parliament

HELSINKI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).

Finns today begin voting for their 85th government in 55 years, choosing from among candidates of nine parties—none of which can hope for an absolute majority.

A low turnout is forecast for the two days of polling. Although this usually benefits the left, no significant shifts in parliamentary power are expected.

At stake are 200 seats in the one-chamber parliament and 1,285 candidates are in the running. Parliament was dissolved at the end of October after the fall of Councillor Ahti Karjalainen's four-party coalition, which was split over agricultural price policy.

A caretaker regime under the premiership of the mayor of Helsinki, Teuvo Aura, was set up in the interim.

Heath to Visit Poland

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland, informed sources said here today. The date has not yet been set.

Heath's visit is part of a series of moves to improve relations between the two countries. The date has not yet been set.

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Obituaries: Barretto, Novelist, Ex-War Correspondent

CARMEL, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP).

Larry Barretto, 51, novelist and former war correspondent, died Thursday.

Mr. Barretto was concerned in much of his fiction with the man of goodwill who seeks spiritual peace in a world of strife. In "Great Light," published in 1947, he advanced the thesis that the familiar world is not the real world and it is not absolute.

"Behind it is another world of the spirit, and we shall find it by creating it, a little here, a little there," he wrote.

For the book he drew on his experiences of the world wars and passed judgment on his generation, which, if not scathing, was at least scornful of the shibboleths in fashion.

In World War I he served as an Army ambulance driver in France and Belgium, and was awarded a Croix de Guerre.

His first novel, "A Conqueror Passes," published in 1923, was among the first books to tell the story of the returned soldiers. "To Babylon," "Walls of Glass" and "Old Enchantment" followed.

In 1928 he wrote the autobiographical novel, "Horses in the Sky." In the thirties he wrote four more novels, including "Three Roads From Paradise," which contrasted the changing

relations between men and women as evinced in three generations of a New York family. He also wrote a popular travel book, "Bright Mexico."

In 1940 he published "Journey Through Time," a fictional view of the gap between the generation in World War I and the one that was to go through World War II.

In World War II Mr. Barretto served as an enlistment officer for the American Field Service and as a correspondent in both the Caribbean and China-Burma-India theater.

Dorothy Camlingore STONINGTON, Conn., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Actress Dorothy Camlingore, 58, the leading lady in Orson Welles' film classic "Citizen Kane," died here Thursday.

She played "Susan Alexander" in Mr. Welles' film about a newspaper publisher in 1941. Her other movies included "The Big Night" in 1952 and "Any Number Can Play" in 1951.

James F. Stevens SEATTLE, Jan. 2 (AP).—James F. Stevens, 79, who popularized the tales of Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox while working in an Oregon logging camp, died here Thursday.

The first of Mr. Stevens' books

of the Bunyan legends, which he began writing in 1925, sold more than a quarter of a million copies.

In 1937 he retired as public relations director for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, for whom he had worked since 1937. He wrote nine books and more than 250 magazine articles and stories during a career that spanned more than 50 years.

Lucien Hubbard BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP).—Lucien Hubbard, 83, producer of "Wings," the first motion picture to receive an Academy Award, died here Friday.

He began his movie career in 1913 and produced "Wings" in 1923.

He was nominated for an Academy Award in 1933 for his screenplay for "Star Witness." Other credits included "Blonde Crazy," "Silver Dollar" and "Stranger in Town."

Lillian M. Gifford PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 2 (AP).—Dr. Lillian Moller Gifford, 93, an industrial engineer, who was the mother of the family in the book and movie "Cheaper by the Dozen," died here yesterday.

A pioneer in the field of time-and-motion studies, Dr. Gifford applied many of her concepts of

industrial management to the running of her household and 12 children, two of whom wrote "Cheaper by the Dozen." It was made into a hit movie in 1936 starring Clifton Webb and Myrna Loy.

Mauro Scoccimarro ROME, Jan. 2 (AP).—Senator Mauro Scoccimarro, 76, a founder and leader of the Italian Communist party, died at his home here last night.

Mr. Scoccimarro favored Moscow's policy of coexistence with the West.

He spent 16 years in prison under the Mussolini regime, and was a minister in two of Italy's first postwar governments.

Eduardo Zamacois BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2 (AP).—Eduardo Zamacois, 98, a well-known Spanish novelist, died here yesterday.

He sided with the republican government in the Spanish civil war and left in 1939 after the Franco victory. He had lived here since 1946.

The best-known of his more than 50 novels are "Punto Negro," "El Seductor," "Duelo a Muerte," "Memorias de una Cortesana," "Los Vivos," "Muer-tos," and "La Opinion Ajena."

DOHA, Qatar, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Forty persons were feared drowned when a Qatari ship sank during a storm off the island of Qais in the Gulf of Persia last night, it was announced here today.

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Chile Eruption Ends;

Eight Dead, 29 Missing

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Villarrica Volcano, which erupted in southern Chile Thursday, leaving eight people dead, 29 missing and about 1,000 homeless, has returned to a dormant state, officials said today.

The molten lava and ash which spread from the 5,515-foot peak for two days over the mountainous area 440 miles south of here had stopped flowing, though the usually snow-capped summit is still a gray, smoking mass, they said.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market prices for the week ending Jan. 2, 1972. All quotations are for the week ending Jan. 2, 1972. All quotations are for the week ending Jan. 2, 1972. All quotations are for the week ending Jan. 2, 1972.

High	Low	Last	Chg
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
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Over-Counter Market

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AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4

The Year for Mutual Funds

High	Low	Last	Chg
AAI Corp	13	7 1/4	2 1/4
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Eurobonds

Market Ends 1971 on Buoyant Note
And Optimism for the New Year

By John Urquhart

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Eurobond market has buoyantly closed 1971 and turned toward 1972 with general expectations of a further advance in straight debt bond prices in early January.

The market is in its usual year-end state of "new year euphoria," one secondary market dealer said. If it goes true to past form, he said, prices should go "pretty well" next week.

Another secondary market dealer agreed, saying that the general expectation is for a further price gain in straight debt bond prices early in the new year.

Bondtrader's index of long-term Eurobonds closed the year Friday at 94.25, up from 94.20 the previous Friday. Its index of convertible bond prices closed at 116.68, up from 115.46.

Business was comparatively quiet Friday, with many European offices closed for a New Year holiday. But dealers said that prices were maintaining their firm undertone in the small amount of business being transacted.

Much of the confidence about prospects for firm January bond prices stemmed from the view that interest rates on the Euro-dollar money market will continue, for some time at least, to be at an attractive level for those who borrow Eurodollars to finance their purchases of Eurobonds.

The issue's underwriters said the probable coupon for it is 8 percent, which one secondary market dealer said is "about right" for a company of BIOC's standing.

The \$15-million issue, floated by Refinaria de Petroleos del Norte (Petronor) of Spain, was oversubscribed, its manager, Credit Lyonnais, reported.

The coupon was refused to 8 1/2 percent from a proposed 8 3/4 percent, and the issue priced at 99.5.

Another dealer also said he expects to see a new dollar issue

with a coupon of 7 percent "early this year, but not immediately."

He said he believes some prospective U.S. corporate borrowers, with top credit ratings, may be waiting for the opportunity to make a 7 percent offering.

The lowest coupon on a new issue for many months was 7 1/2 percent on a \$4 million, 15-year offering by Transocean Gulf Oil Co., a unit of Gulf Oil Corp. The issue was priced at par Thursday.

Dealers said the Gulf issue was very well and they said the initial response had been favorable to a planned offering by Shell International Finance N.V., also with a probable coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

One dealer said rumors were circulating that the coupon on the Shell issue, which was announced Wednesday, might be reduced to 7 1/4 percent, a move which he said would be inadvisable.

The dealer noted that only last month Shell International raised \$80 million on the Eurobond market with a 15-year issue with an 8 percent coupon and priced at par. The pending 15-year Shell offering involves \$70 million.

Another pending issue announced last week is a 15-year, \$15-million offering by British Insulated Callender's Cables Finance N.V. (BICOF).

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Economic Indicators
WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
Commodity Index.....	107.3	107.1	106.2
*Currency in circ.....	\$67,242,000	\$67,242,000	\$67,242,000
*Total loans.....	\$36,824,000	\$36,124,000	\$35,474,000
*Money supply.....	\$227,100,000	\$227,100,000	\$227,100,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,948,000	2,028,000	2,257,000
Auto production.....	142,142	142,142	142,142
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	8,250,000	8,250,000	8,250,000
Freight car loadings.....	415,717	478,235	391,525
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	31,063,000	32,047,000	29,556,000
Business failures.....	N.A.	152	178

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	89,294,000	89,065,000	78,741,000
Unemployed.....	4,815,000	4,815,000	4,815,000
*Money supply.....	\$227,100,000	\$227,100,000	\$227,100,000
Industrial production.....	107.3	107.1	106.2
*Personal income.....	\$876,000,000	\$876,000,000	\$876,000,000
*Exports.....	\$3,153,700	\$2,709,900	\$3,499,400
*Imports.....	\$3,531,300	\$3,531,300	\$3,531,300
Consumer's Price Index.....	122.6	122.4	118.1
Contracts contract.....	137	154	115
*Mfr. Inventories.....	\$100,578,000	\$100,266,000	\$100,266,000

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Money supply is compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Terms of the first Asian dollar bond issue, for Development Bank of Singapore, were also set in Singapore. The \$10-million issue, with an 8 1/2 percent coupon, would be priced at par, the bank said.

Surveying prospects for 1972 as a whole, dealers said the Eurobond market may undergo some considerable changes, particularly if the U.S. government removes the 12 percent ceiling on foreign capital, which has helped to foster the market.

Early last week a report by the Council on International Economic Policy, a White House agency, hinted that U.S. controls on direct investment abroad may be phased out soon.

"These controls were perhaps appropriate during the period when our balance of payments was under pressure," the report said. "But their role is being reassessed in the light of important developments, following exchange-rate realignment and the implementation of a reformed monetary system."

Mild Rally Extends Recovery on Wall Street;
Hopes High for Significant Gains This Year

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT)—The stock market closed a very erratic year in calm fashion, but with hopes flying rather high for significant investment gains in 1972. It has been difficult to find an outright bear in Wall Street in recent days.

The traditional year-end rally was relatively mild in the final week of the old year, but it did appear nonetheless and it extended the market's recovery through the sixth consecutive week as the optimistic mood continued in investment circles over the state of the economy and the recent international monetary agreement.

By virtue of its post-Thanksgiving comeback, the market scored a decisive net gain in the averages for the second consecutive year after substantially increased, record trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Aggregate volume for the 12 months of 1971 totaled 3.9 billion shares—some 953 million more than the year before. Business on the American Stock Exchange increased 28 percent last year to slightly more than 1 billion shares, but fell considerably short of the peak turnover of 1.4 billion shares in 1968.

In terms of the widely watched Dow-Jones Industrial stock average for the Big Board, the market chalked up a net gain of 51.28 points in the last year as the index closed at 890.20.

Sharp Drop in 1969

Last year's advance in the Dow followed a gain of 38.58 points in 1970, a sharp decline of 143.39 points in 1969, a rise of 34.64 points in 1968 and a jump of 113.42 points in 1967.

Despite all the turmoil and the tensions of 1971, Wall Street can look back on another generally satisfactory year. Income was up, the market improved somewhat and a firm base was provided for widely expected advance in the 12 months ahead.

The year can be characterized as a very good one for the bond community. On the trading side, the wide swings in prices and the heavy trading volume—aided by increased individual participation—were both conducive to good results.

Activity appeared to be at record levels in both the corporate and the tax-exempt sectors of the market and perhaps also for government securities.

Underwriting activity also reached new highs. In tax-exempt, for instance, the total soared to about \$25 billion from about \$18 billion the year before, and results were good.

In its erratic course last year, the stock market swung between a high of 568.82 in the Dow index on April 28 and a low of 797.97. The rally in the last six weeks was sharp and spectacular for a short period, bringing the market from the year's low to its final level just above 890.

The market advanced on a broad front last week, with all of the leading averages achieving moderate gains in slower trading.

The volume of business on the New York Exchange slowed to 71.9 million shares for the week's five sessions, compared with 79.2 million for the four sessions in the pre-Christmas week.

The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks inched up 1.09 to 54.65. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.35 to 102.09, and the stock exchange composite moved up 0.81 to 56.33.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

© New York Times

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market managed to end the last week of trading in 1971 on an upkick as advances outnumbered declines by a small margin.

Brokers attributed some of the gains to some bargain hunting by investors among stocks that have been depressed by tax-loss selling the last few months.

They also noted considerable readjusting of portfolios by mutual funds preparatory to closing out the final quarter of the year.

The decline in short-term interest rates and the cut in the prime rate to 5 1/4 percent from 5 1/2 percent announced by some banks on Thursday also served as a prop for the market.

On Friday, one major bank cut its prime rate to 5 percent, while another institution reduced its rate to 5 1/8 percent.

Helping to trim the size of the week's gains was the news of the minimal gain in leading economic indicators during November and the reports of renewed U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam.

Another negative factor was said to be an increase in profit-taking following the market's long upswing.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 25.59, up 0.30 for the week. Turnover climbed to 26,057,243 shares from 21,825,570 shares the week before.

A number of counter issues that had been depressed in recent weeks because of tax-loss selling made good gains. These included Recognition Equipment, which rose 3; Telecredit, Inc., which added 3 1/2 and Standard Register, which climbed 2 points.

One of the bigger movers was Wells National Service, which tacked on 5 points. The company announced it had acquired a company that leases television sets to hospitals.

Increased institutional buying helped Chemed Corp., which gained 3 and Western Publishing, which moved ahead 3 points.

Among the losers, William Wright Corp. lost 3; Baumritter was off 1 1/2 and Data General eased a point.

U.S. Tariff Pact
Will Be Dropped
By Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2

(AP)—President Rafael Caldera announced yesterday that the

reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Venezuela would be terminated within six months. This will end all tariff preferences in their \$4.2-billion annual trade.

It was reported that Mr. Caldera's action stemmed from Venezuela's wish to enter the Andean Pact, composed of Colombia, Bolivia, Chile and Peru.

The treaty, originally signed in 1939 and revised in 1952, consists of two product lists, one granting preferential entry into the United States for Venezuelan petroleum and iron and the other giving preferential tariff rates to U.S. products. Venezuela exports nearly half of its oil to U.S. markets.

Trading on the New York Exchange in 1971

NEW YORK (AP) New York Stock Exchange trading for 1971. The net change and percentage change in the previous year on issues listed prior to Jan. 1, 1971.

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NEW YORK (AP) American Stock Exchange trading

1971—Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge	Pct Chge
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**founded April 1, 1935,
is pleased to announce
that effective January 1, 1972,
it will conduct its business
as a corporation.**

Members New York, American and other principal stock exchanges
New York, Atlanta, Dallas, Hartford
Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco
Brussels, Amsterdam, Geneva
London, Paris, Tokyo
January 1, 1972

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Bonds

Austria 1974-75

Austria 1975-76

Austria 1976-77

Austria 1977-78

Austria 1978-79

Austria 1979-80

Austria 1980-81

Austria 1981-82

Austria 1982-83

Austria 1983-84

Austria 1984-85

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Austria 2019-20

Austria 2020-21

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Insurance Stocks

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Sports

Rosewall and Anderson Make Aussie Final Oldtimers' Day

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A pair of Australian oldtimers—Ken Rosewall and Mal Anderson—will play for the Australian Open tennis championship tomorrow.

Rosewall, 37, and the defending champion, was extended in beating fellow-countryman Allan Stone, 7-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, while Anderson, 36, whipped Russian Alex Metreveli, 6-3, 7-5, 7-6.

The women's singles final will be between Wimbledon champion Evonne Goolagong of Australia and Britain's Virginia Wade.

Yesterday, Miss Goolagong beat Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-2, 7-5, and Miss Wade beat Australian Kerry Harris, 7-6, 6-1, 6-0. This is only the second time since 1958 when he was beaten by Ashley Cooper, that Anderson has played the final here.

Rosewall will be trying for his fourth Australian crown. He won in 1953, 1955 and last year. Rosewall advanced to the semi-finals yesterday by beating Australian Dick Crealy, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, while Stone gained by defeating Barry Cooper, also of Australia, 5-7, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3.

Gonzales to Return LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Pancho Gonzales, 43, has been persuaded to come back for the Rothman's international invitation tournament at London's Royal Albert Hall, Jan. 18-22.

The sponsors of the \$12,850 (\$3,410) event said Gonzales has accepted an invitation completing the 16-man line-up. The tournament will be the first major European event without the contracted stars of World Championship Tennis, who are banned from all tournaments under the auspices of the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

NHL Standings East W L T Pts GF GA New York 25 8 6 56 180 81 Montreal 21 7 8 49 145 79 Toronto 18 12 5 44 116 108 Detroit 14 17 5 34 118 118 Buffalo 22 22 5 50 162 132 Vancouver 2 24 2 28 88 133 West Chicago 25 8 6 56 180 81 Minnesota 21 7 8 49 145 79 Philadelphia 11 20 7 29 110 150 St. Louis 11 21 7 29 104 128 Los Angeles 6 27 11 23 78 141

Friday's Games Detroit 5, California 3 (Redmond 2, Johnson 1, Libet, Delvecchio, Sherman, Williams, Hicke). Red Wings win third straight, 3-1.

Pittsburgh 3, Buffalo 3 (Proctor, Lettier, Reznick, Martin, Evans, Pennington). Penguins tie Buffalo, 3-3.

Toronto 4, Montreal 2 (Monahan, Ellis, Zdenko, Ullmann, Selwood, LaSalle, P. MacNeil). Canadiens lose second straight, 4-2.

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 4 (Poley, Oates, Derksen, Morrice, Unger, Rogers, P. MacNeil). Flyers score with 21 seconds remaining to win game.

Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 2 (Foster, Olver, Burns, Follmer, 21, Murray). Oilers' 16th goal on power play, wins game.

ABA Results Friday's Games Indiana 104, New York 100 (Brown 22, Lewis 11, Barry 10, Roche 20). Kentucky 124, Carolina 108 (Isaac 31, Gilmore 23, Lehman 27, McDaniels 20). Memphis 101 (Stimpson 43, Robich 13, Newman 20, Jones 16). Utah 115, Dallas 108 (Benson, Combs 25, White 18, Freeman 20, Jones 21). West 121, Philadelphia 114, straight time.

Russia Whips U.S. Sextet In 2d Round

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2 (AP).—Russia blitzed the U.S. National team with seven goals in the first period and went on to another lopsided victory, 11-1, last night in the opening second-round World Cup hockey match, speeded by a free-for-all with seven minutes to play.

As in their first meeting at Colorado Springs, which saw the Soviet Union register a 13-3 victory, the Russians exploited U.S. mistakes and shaly goal-tending with quickness and slick stick-handling. Boris Mikhailov, with three goals, led the assault.

Two players from each team, Keith Christian, and Henry Boucha of the United States and Sergei Giazov and Yuri Bikhin of the Russians, were banished from the game for fighting, which emptied both benches.

Rob Fackel scored the lone U.S. goal in the first period, which made it 3-1. The two U.S. goalies were victimized on 11 out of 38 shots.

The Russians have a 3-0 world record in the three-team competition. The United States is 1-2 and Czechoslovakia is 0-2.

Czechs Top Minnesota U. DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 2 (AP).—The Czechoslovak National hockey team defeated the University of Minnesota, 5-2, Friday night, in an exhibition match as five Czechs joined in the scoring.

Jan Baco and Jiri Holik tallied for the Czechs in the first period, and Lyman Haskstad scored for the Bulldogs.

In the third period, Czechs Jan Hrtavy and Jiri Janak both tallied in less than one minute. Haskstad got his second goal and Czechoslovakia's Milan Kajkl scored in the last minute of play.

The Scoreboard

SPRINGFIELD—At Mall Hotel, Yugoslavia, the national spearheading team of Italy won the seventh Cup of Nations. The Italian team collected 32,850 points. France was second with 31,740 and Yugoslavia, third with 30,110. The Soviet team was fourth with 29,110 and Czechoslovakia, fifth with 28,110.

GOLF—At Auckland, New Zealand, Bob Charles of New Zealand won the Sandringham golf tournament at Sandringham in a rain-shortened three-round tournament. The left-hander posted a 10-under-72, 67, 65, 65-207. Guy Wolstenholme, formerly of Britain but now living in Australia, finished second with 67, 65, 67-209 and Terry Kendall of New Zealand was third with 68, 71-209. Other scores were: Mary Ebert, United States, 69, 71-200; and Mike Delaney, United States, 71-200.

Dutch Women Honored AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Dutch women's field hockey team, which won the world title in New Zealand earlier this year, today outplayed European soccer champions Ajax in a pool for the top Dutch sports team in 1971.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT ANALYST

Capital International S.A., an affiliate of The Capital Group, Inc. (a U.S. financial organization with subsidiaries managing assets of over \$3 billion), is adding to its international investment management team. Applications are invited from experienced financial analysts capable of identifying and researching stockmarket investment opportunities on an international basis and of developing and maintaining high level research contacts with the managements of companies located throughout Europe, Japan and Australia.

This position requires initiative, flexibility and an ability to communicate effectively. It involves heavy worldwide travel. U.S. scale salary will depend on qualification and experience and incentive compensation will be based on performance.

Qualified applicants who are Swiss nationals, or holders of Swiss work permits or equivalent, should write to: Director of Research, Capital International S.A., 15 Rue de Candor, 1201 Geneva.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER

For European Headquarters of U.S. Corporation, with experience in assisting and controlling affiliate companies is offered position within area management, reporting to area controller. Location: Lausanne.

Good knowledge of accounting and forecasting essential. Ability to learn established reporting procedures rapidly as well as cash flow and capital investment evaluations is of prime importance.

Travel within Europe (eventually overseas) required. Age: 28-34.

Please apply giving details of last 5 years' experience and remuneration earned, to: Box D-2360, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

With 11 years post-qualification experience in senior commercial finance positions in Europe and the Americas dual British/Swiss citizenship, in late 30s, fluent English, German and French. SEEKS CHALLENGING APPOINTMENT AS

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

of U.S. company based in U.K. or Switzerland. Currently residing in U.S.A. Please write: Box D-2364, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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CONTROLLER

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American, 30, 8 years banking experience, 3 in all phases of international banking. Work experience in France and French banking. seeks permanent situation in West Europe with bank or other financial organization. French, French, some Spanish. Box D-2363, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Hunter Douglas Group

In connection with the restructuring of the Hunter Douglas Group involving the replacement of the Canadian parent company by a Netherlands Antilles company, a Cash Offer for any and all Common Shares of

Hunter Douglas Limited

was made by

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

The Offer was underwritten by:

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson

American Express Securities S.A.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Astaire & Co.

Banque Lambert S.C.S.

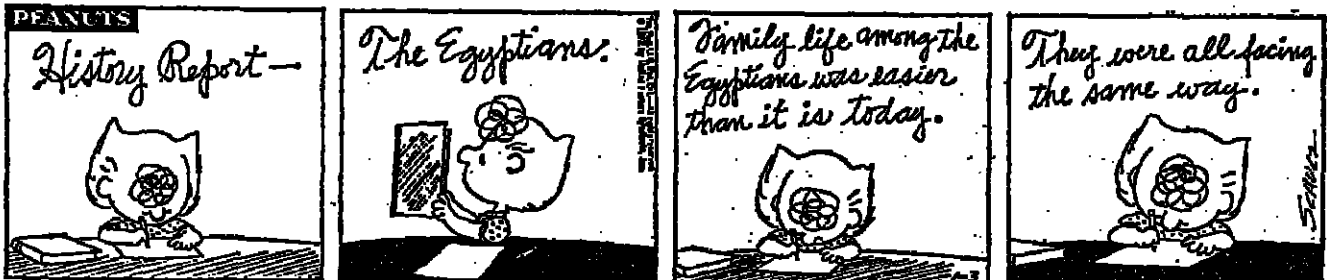
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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

PEANUTS



REX MORGAN M.D.



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MISS PEACH



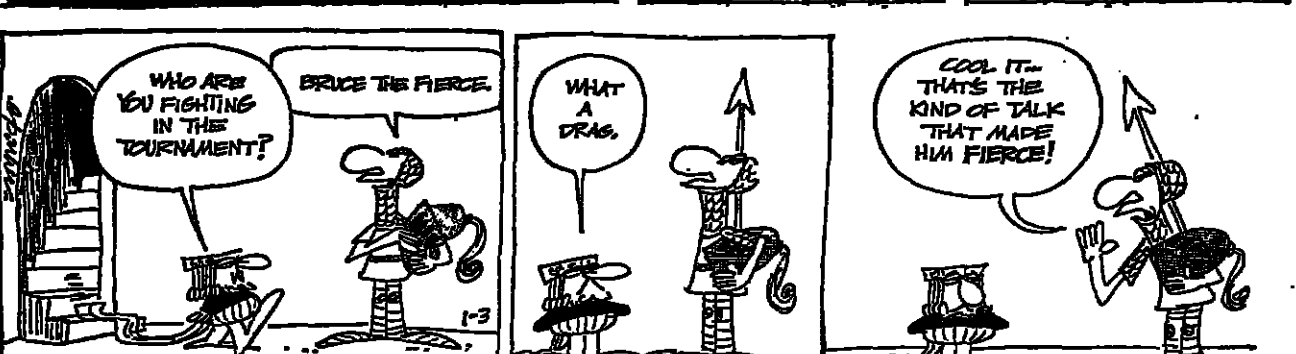
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with two diamonds, a strong two-bid on the diagrammed deal. His partner produced the rare jump response of three hearts, promising a solid suit, and West jumped to four spades.

North and South in turn rebid their massive suits, and North then conceded gracefully, raising hearts to six. East was perhaps afraid of driving his opponents into a grand slam, so made no move to sacrifice.

His fear was justified as South had no trouble in making 13 tricks after the lead of the spade ace. He ruffed in dummy and then entered his hand by ruffing a low diamond, incidentally taking out insurance against four-ones diamond division.

When both opponents followed, South claimed all the tricks, announcing that he would draw trumps, cross to the club ace, and discard his losers on diamonds.

A red-suit lead would have been no improvement, but if West had been inspired to lead a club, South would have had to be equally inspired to make even the small slam. He needs a club entry to dummy after the trumps have been drawn, and as the cards lie a club finesse is fatal: East takes the queen with the king and returns the jack.

If South assumes that West would not lead from a king, he may play East for a singleton or singleton club king. On that basis, he can either duck the first trick altogether, or put up the ace and then duck a club before touching trumps—preferably ruffing a low diamond en route.

In the replay, the bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1♦	Pass	1♥	2♠
3♥	4♥	4♥	Pass
7♥	7♥	Pass	Pass

In this case, East had made an imaginative three-club bid, hoping to direct his partner to a club lead. This would have settled the fate of seven hearts, but he could not be sure of this and saved in seven spades. This cost 900 points, but that was still enough to win the board for his team.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

HALL	SCOWS	THAN
OLIO	ONARA	WIRE
OVER	BAIRN	ALGIA
FANGS	TESTIAL	LOT
POD	STILES	
ANYWAYS	WET	PIT
VERNACULAR	SATTE	
EXITIS	BIET	SPION
EXES	BLANCHITIS	
ASPER	WATTS	WIDE
BLUECHIPS	FLAME	
RIPE	ONAIR	ZING
AMID	PAITTI	ICED
DENY	SLEEP	EDDY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YANIE

FELCT

YARBET

STURME

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answers: AVAIL, MAIZE, FINALE, BUTLER

Answer: What the bell-ringer named his daughter—NELL

BOOKS

DEALER

By Richard Woodley. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 210 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"YOU got to have the flash," Jimmy says. "I guess it's like acting. But cats recognize the flash on the street. They get to know you by the flash. They suspect you're somebody." Jimmy's flash is in his eyes, his walk, his talk, his clothes, his Cadillac. He has an air of "regal certitude," as one of his friends put it. People—customers—believe in him because he believes in himself.

Jimmy is a cocaine dealer in Harlem. He has a small sideline in "reefer" (marijuana) and a partner, Slick, who handles heroin. Though most people don't know it, cocaine is big business. In 1970, for the first time, amounts of illegal cocaine seized by the federal government exceeded seizures of heroin, the author reports. And between 1968 and 1970, there has been a 1,200 percent increase in cocaine seizures, while heroin seizures have only doubled.

"Dealer" is a documentary portrait of Jimmy and his operations by Richard Woodley, a former newspaperman and assistant editor at Life, whose work has appeared in The New Republic, Esquire and The New York Times. Jimmy could not resist having his portrait done, in spite of the risks. Taking the author into his confidence, he used him as an audience and a mirror. Acting as his host or guide, he showed him his world, his woman, his friends, his past and his dream of the future. Mr. Woodley, in return, did his best not to betray Jimmy's identity, or that of his friends. In the process, he took quite a few risks himself, but the result was proportionate. We get to know Jimmy so well that we can even tell when he is lying, exaggerating, or giving us ambiguities to chew on.

Like a good reporter, Mr. Woodley dutifully records all the details of "coke" dealing: the cutting, the quality, the prices, the profits, the "busis," the problems of supply and of collecting bad debts. He analyzes the effects of "coke" and finds that it is a stimulant that makes the user seem more alert, active, confident and open. A heavy dose can cause a feeling of fatigue or depression for a day or two. There is no such thing as a fatal overdose, and medical opinions regarding "coke's" addictive qualities are inconclusive.

For all his faults, Jimmy is a very appealing character. He is "hip," cynical or sophisticated as only a Harlem hustler can be—yet his humanity still shows and there is a love of play-acting in him that runs like a boyish counterpoint through his toughness. Because he is on his good behavior with the author, we see more of the showman than the criminal. We watch Jimmy, all concentration, dead serious, pulling clothes out of his capacious closet, laying them out on the bed: Is green and yellow too strong? The

alligator shoes or the boots? An agony of indecision. His fingers are bedecked with rings; around his neck on a gold chain is a tiny gold spoon with diamonds in the handle, which he uses for snorting "coke." In a special pocket of his custom-made trousers is a small .25-caliber Browning automatic. He has several guns, small and large—including one in an ankle holster—but we wonder whether he ever uses them for anything but flash.

Now 30, Jimmy once wanted to play pro football. He says he was offered a contract but his ankle was ruined by a car accident a few weeks before the season began. His mother died when he was 11; he never saw his father until he was 13. Graduating from reform school into the Army, he married at 18, but his only child died at 9 and his wife went bad. Now he has a "straight" woman he intends to marry and settle down with when he has made \$100,000. His profits range from \$500 to \$800 a week, but arrest of his "people," bad debts and payoffs are expensive. He'll have to move up the ladder before he can save anything.

Jimmy rarely sleeps, because he's in a hurry. He starts his day with "coke" and a "reefer," deals from his El Dorado (bought hot for \$5,000 of \$15,000) or in bars. The author can't go with him, so we see Jimmy mostly at home, when he is relaxing with his woman and his partner, Slick, or showing Woodley his strut, his street voice, his stone face, his fast draw.

There's a fine passage in which Slick, his woman and Jimmy's woman are philosophizing. Slick objects to Jimmy's scepticism. "Things mean things," he says. "When somebody dies, he always breathes out—whoooo—breathes out, right? That's the spirit leavin', the universal mind of that man is leavin'." Trying on outsize, padding his Afro in front of the mirror, Jimmy says, "I've seen people die breathin' out, and I've seen people die breathin' in, and I've seen people die not breathin' at all."

When Woodley asks Jimmy whether he has ever killed anyone, Jimmy hesitates before answering and we feel him tempted by the drama of saying yes. After stalling a bit, he can't resist it and says, "There's been a few." But then he claps a pair of earphones on Woodley's head, puts on a record of love poetry and lights a coconut candle that fills the room with his favorite smell.

He's a complex of contradictions, Jimmy is, and the author has done a novelist's job in catching them all. "Dealer" is not only good reading—it's a good lesson, too, in how to avoid oversimplifying. Not just Jimmy, but anyone.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- File's partner
- Sulk
- Class-cheater's aid
- Small amount
- Latin dance
- Acute place
- Laurel
- "Eureka" exclamation
- Film or tape container
- Traditional weepers
- Exact copy
- Mischief
- "of your business"
- Montreux sight
- Clothes rack
- Resounded
- Aspiration
- Spoken
- Radio parts
- Normal elasticity
- Peeling
- Paris airport
- Full of pep
- Even now

DOWN

- Record
- Roster
- Western lizards
- Vermont peak
- Moresby and
- Said
- At a certain interval
- "How awful!"
- Mining waste
- "We hold... truths..."
- Harass
- Finished
- Girl of fiction
- Nab
- Insect-eating mammal
- End of London
- Bread or dough
- Material for a tower
- Antoinette
- Factory
- "It's been—time"
- Thrust forward
- Weights on the mind
- Bucolic
- Meanest
- Floods
- Kind of oxide
- Card game
- Battery
- Glazier's need
- Screams
- Religious title
- Petitioned
- All-male
- Morgana
- Secondhand
- Moon vehicles
- pollot

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In Orange Bowl

Nebraska Overpowers Alabama, 38-6

By Neil Amdur

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Exploding for three touchdowns in a four-minute burst during the first half, Nebraska crushed Alabama, 38-6, in the Orange Bowl last night and confirmed its place as college football's No. 1 team for a second consecutive year.

The imposing Cornhuskers capitalized on a series of first-half errors and turnovers by their Southeastern Conference rivals and a 77-yard punt return by Johnny Rodgers for a touchdown to register their 23d straight victory and 32d without a loss. They won 13 games this season.

The only question left unanswered by Nebraska's efficient, often awesome, display is whether the Cornhuskers are the most complete college football team ever. After impressive regular-season victories over Oklahoma and quality conference opposition and against last year's national No. 2 team, can they deny their serious consideration?

Bear Bryant, the Alabama coach, joined the list of beaten rivals who offered superlatives in Nebraska's behalf.

"I surely think they are one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever seen," said Bryant, whose career as a coach and player has spanned almost four decades. "They just toyed with us."

Offensively, Nebraska amassed more yardage and points in the first half, 235 and 28, than Alabama had allowed per game in 11 previous triumphs.

Defensively, the Cornhuskers shut out the Tide when it counted, in the first half, and induced two fumbles, a high snap from center on a fourth-down punt and an interception that led to touchdowns.

The most vivid example of the

Cornhuskers' poise and power came after Terry Davis, the Alabama quarterback, had scored the Tide's touchdown on a three-yard fourth-down keeper round left and with 5 minutes 49 seconds left in the third quarter.

Refusing to give Alabama an inch of momentum, Jerry Tagge, the fine Nebraska quarterback, and Jeff Kinney promptly moved Nebraska to the consecutive first downs that culminated in a 31-yard field goal by Rich Sanger.

The 76-yard drive consumed the

remaining minutes of the quarter and culled whatever drama remained from the much-publicized national title game.

It also provided a satisfying moment for coach Bob Devaney, college football's most successful coach, who had suffered successive losses to Alabama in major bowl games in 1968 and 1967.

A capacity crowd of 78,151 and a prime-time national television audience watched the first pairing of unbeaten teams in a bowl game since 1955.

Alabama, undefeated in 11 previous games, tried countless offensive maneuvers to disrupt the Nebraska defense. The tide sent a running back wide out of its wishbone formation and double-teamed Rich Glover, the Cornhuskers' all-America middle guard from Jersey City.

They even tried successive "flea-flicker" laterals on the last two plays of the first half that accounted for 32 of their 96 yards total offense in the half.

Nebraska, however, was simply too big, strong and balanced for whatever magic coach Paul (Bear) Bryant had planned in a bid for a fifth national championship.

The loss, in terms of margin of points, was the worst in Bryant's colorful and highly successful 14-year career at Alabama.

The only other Bryant-coached squad to lose by as much as 32 points came in 1964, during his first year at Texas A. and M.

Bama finished with 290 yards rushing, but an inability to mount any passing offense (Davis completed just three of nine passes for 47 yards) kept the Tide from threatening Nebraska with the same balance that Oklahoma showed in defeat.

"In the first quarter, we took it out of them," said Glover, the 224-pound junior.

"We were so bad," said Johnny Musso, the Alabama all-America running back who tore up his No. 22 red jersey in disgust after the game. "They didn't force us into all those mistakes, we were just bad."

Heavy rain fell as late as an hour before the opening kickoff and cynics were suggesting that Bryant had ordered the showers to slow up the Cornhuskers' offense.

Alabama could have used a wet field in the first half. But the rain stopped 30 minutes later, and the synthetic playing surface absorbed the excess water well enough to avoid what might have been muddy conditions on natural turf.

GAME STATISTICS

Nebraska	Alabama
First downs	18
Passing yardage	183
Rushing yardage	290
Return yardage	156
Punts	11-40-0
Field goals	3-13-3
Penalties	6-42
Fumbles	2-2
Yards per play	5.0
Time of possession	31:14
Alabama	0-0-0-0-0-0

Nebraska—Kinney, 2, run (Sanger kick).
Alabama—Davis, 1, punt return (Danzon, pass from Tagge).
Nebraska—Tagge, 1, run (Sanger kick).
Nebraska—Dixon, 2, run (Sanger kick).
Alabama—Davis, 3, run (Sanger kick).
Nebraska—Sanger, 21, field goal.
Nebraska—Sanger, 1, run (Sanger kick).

Individual Leaders

Rushing—Nebraska, Kenney 20-89, Brownson 4-23; Alabama, Musso 15-79.
Passing—Nebraska, Tagge 11-18-0, 158 yards; Alabama, Davis 3-1-1, 47 yards.
Receiving—Nebraska, Rodgers 4-65; Alabama, Wheeler 2-10.

NBA Results

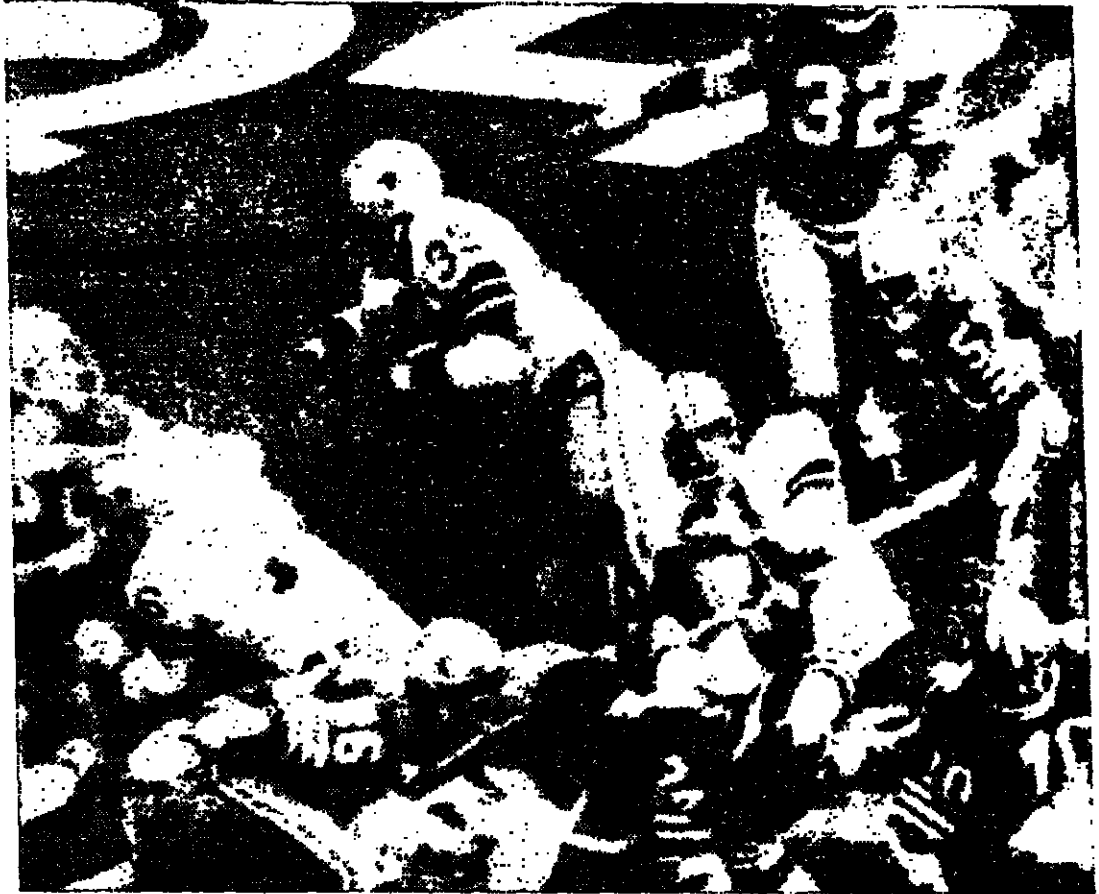
Friday's Games
Boston 131, Philadelphia 112 (Havlicek 30, Owens 20; Zis 30, Bridges 24).

Saturday's Games

New York 104, Cincinnati 94 (Granger 41, J. Williams 31, Van Arsdale 20).
Phoenix 114, Boston 104 (Haskins 28, Sims 20, Van Arsdale 14, Eastlack 24).
White 20, Celtic victory streak is halted at 10.
San Antonio 101, Dallas 92 (Hawkins 22, Smith 21, Kaufman 18).

More Sport News

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HILL GOES OVER—Dallas running back Calvin Hill scores from the one-yard line in the second period and the Cowboys went on to defeat the San Francisco 49ers, 14-3, yesterday in the National Conference playoff game.

Cowboys Get to Super Bowl With 14-3 Victory Over 49ers

IRVING, Texas, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Dallas Cowboys used a first-half turnover and a time-consuming 80-yard second half drive kept alive by Roger Staubach's scrambling runs and passes to surge into Super Bowl VI with a 14-3 victory over the San Francisco 49ers today.

Calvin Hill and Duane Thomas blasted the final one yard for each of the touchdowns which gave the Cowboys their ninth straight victory, their second straight National Football Conference championship and a ticket to New Orleans to meet the American Conference champion on Jan. 16.

An interception by defensive end George Andrie of an attempted John Brodie screen pass to Ken Willard at the 40-yard line set up Hill's second period touchdown.

And Staubach's 17-yard pass to Dan Reeves while scrambling deep in his own territory, Staubach's 8-yard run on another scramble and a 22-yard pass from Staubach to tight end Billy Truax kept alive the long second-half drive which ate up 17 minutes 35 seconds of the third and fourth quarters.

The Cowboys had a chance to put some icing on their \$8,500 slices of NFC championship cake when Lee Roy Jordan picked off a Brodie pass and ran it back to the San Francisco 8-yard line with 2:21 left in the game.

But the 49er defense, which has proven a thorny problem for Dallas all afternoon, rose up with the aid of a penalty and spoiled the bid when linebacker Frank Nunley blocked Mike Clark's 24-yard field goal with 1:28 left.

The 49ers, who didn't get across midfield until the third quarter, had to settle for a 28-yard field goal by Bruce Gossett with 6:53 left in the second half for their only points.

Brodie was driving the Western Division champs toward the Cowboy goal in the fading moments but Cowboy safety Cliff Harris stole a pass at the 5-yard line with 1 second left to snuff out the threat.

Staubach, under tremendous pressure from defensive end Cedric Benson all afternoon, managed to complete 9 of 18 passes for 109 yards and also was the Cowboys' leading rusher with 55 yards on 8 scrambles.

Brodie, who had suffered 34 interceptions during the season, hit only 14 of 30 passes for 184 yards. Gene Washington and Ted Easley each caught four of Brodie's passes for 140 of those yards.

The San Francisco front four of Hardman and Tommy Hart at the ends and veteran Charlie Krueger and Earl Edwards inside, spent much of the afternoon in the Cowboy backfield as they managed to almost nullify the Cowboys' running attack.

The Cowboys lost the services of Hill in the second quarter. Walt Garrison came off the bench to fill in and pressed Staubach for rushing honors with 52 yards in 14 carries. Thomas picked up 44 yards in 15 attempts.

West Wins
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Gary Hammond of Southern Methodist threw scoring passes of 45 and 38 yards Friday as the West rolled to its fourth consecutive victory, 17-13, in the 47th Shrine game.

Hammond, who shared the West quarterback duties with Jim Jones of Southern California and Brian Sipe of San Diego State, threw the ball only six times. His first two went for scores—to Bobby Moore of Oregon and Tom Eynolds of San Diego State.

Mary Bateman of Utah booted a 40-yard field goal for the other West points. The East scored on a five-yard run by quarterback Craig Curry of Minnesota and a pair of 24-yard field goals by Chester Marcel of Hillsdale.

Howard U. Wins
NCAA Soccer
MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Led by Trinidad's Alvin Henderson, Howard University became the first black university in the 66-year history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to win a national sports title, scoring a 3-2 upset Friday night over St. Louis, America's dominant college soccer power for the past three years.

Henderson scored Howard's first goal to tie the game at 1-1, assisted on another and added the clincher in the second half.

The Broncos' championship ended a 44-game winning streak for St. Louis, which had won the last two titles and eight of the previous 12.

Howard ran its winning streak to 15.

The Dallas defense, the best in the NFC against the rush, minimized any ground plans the 49ers might have had and forced Brodie to go to the air. Vic Washington led the San Francisco ground attack with 58 yards.

Neither side was able to move the ball much in the first quarter although the Cowboys did drive to the 49er 41-yard line on their first possession, only to have Clark miss a 48-yard field goal effort.

Early in the second quarter, 49er safety Johnny Fuller returned a Dallas punt from his own 22 to the 27 but a clipping penalty set the 49ers back to their own 12 and set the stage for Dallas's first touchdown.

Vic Washington picked up two yards on the first play of the series. Then Brodie took two steps back and fired a quick pass to his left flanker Ken Willard. The ball hit Andrie in the chest. He held on and lumbered to the San Francisco 2-yard line. Hill dove over on the second play for a touchdown and the conversion made it 7-0, all the points Dallas was to need.

Face Dallas Jan. 16 Dolphins Win Title, Defeat Colts, 21-0

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Miami Dolphins used the "big play" to score a 21-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts today to earn a Super Bowl date Jan. 16 with the Dallas Cowboys.

The victory over the defending world champions gave the six-year-old Dolphins the American Football Conference title and set up the New Orleans meeting with the Cowboys.

All three Dolphin touchdowns were the result of big plays. Miami scored its first touchdown on a 75-yard bomb from Bob Griese to Paul Warfield with 6 minutes 39 seconds remaining in the first period; their second on a 62-yard pass interception return by Dick Anderson with 4:39 remaining in the third period and on a five-yard plunge by Larry Csonka midway through the final period after Griese and Warfield had connected on a 50-yard pass.

In addition, the Dolphins held on down at their own eight-yard line, blocked a 33-yard field goal attempt and intercepted a total of three Johnny Unitas passes, as time and time again they blunted Baltimore's offensive efforts.

The crowd of 78,829, at the Orange Bowl, largest ever to watch a Dolphin game in Miami, went wild as the game's end and police had to use dogs to chase hordes of teen-agers away from the goal posts and off the artificial turf.

It was the first time the Colts had been shut out since Chicago turned that trick more than six years ago.

The victory gave the Dolphins a 2-1 edge over Baltimore. This year, having beaten the Colts 17-14 here in the Orange Bowl and losing 14-3, at Baltimore.

Except for the 75-yard touchdown pass, Baltimore pretty well dominated the first half. The Colts got within scoring range on four occasions in the first two periods but Jim O'Brien was short on two field goal attempts in the first period and then there was that goal-line stand and blocked field-goal attempt in the second period.

The Dolphins' only offensive effort in the first half was wrapped up in that one 75-yard pass.

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Stanford Upsets Michigan on Late Kick

By Bill Becker

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Stanford finally caught up with Michigan.

The Indians used a 31-yard field goal in the final 12 seconds of the game to upset the undefeated Big Ten champions, 19-12, in the Rose Bowl yesterday. In the three first-time meetings between the two schools since Michigan plastered Stanford, 49-0, in the first Pasadena classic, in 1902. It was also the second straight upset here for Stanford, as Jim Plimmett led the Indians to a surprise victory over powerful Ohio State in the 1971 event.

This year, Don Bunce, a rifle-armed quarterback, led the attack, he completed 24 passes for 264 yards to more than match the vaunted Wolverine running attack led by all-American Billy Taylor.

The loss was the second for Michigan and its coach, Bo Schembechler, in their last two trips here. The Wolverines had consistently been starting with that 1909 inaugural. But they hadn't met Stanford since then.

A crowd of 103,154 was treated to one of the hardest-hitting of the 58 games in the Rose Bowl series. Tough defenses nullified the best thrusts of both teams for three quarters. Dana Colton kicked a 30-yard field goal to give the Wolverines a 2-0 half-time lead. Stanford tied it with a 42-yarder in the third period.

The final period started with Michigan's 71-yard drive producing a one-yard touchdown plunge by fullback Fritz Seyferth. Colton's conversion made it 10-3.

Colorado Sweeps Past Houston

In Astro Bowl

HOUSTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Colorado's sophomore tailback Charlie Davis scored two touchdowns and set up two other scores with a record-breaking 202-yard performance as the Buffaloes beat Houston, 39-17, Friday night in the 13th annual Astro-Bowl.

Davis scored on runs of 37 and one yard in the first half. His running on two other drives set up quarterback Ken Johnson's one-yard scoring run and a five-yard touchdown pass from Johnson to flanker Larry Brunson.

Fullback Robert Newhouse of Houston, the No. 2 rusher in the nation this year, scored both Cougar touchdowns on runs of three and two yards in the first quarter as Houston took a 14-7 lead. But the Buffaloes tallied 16 points in the second period to go ahead, 23-14.

Davis broke the Bluebonnet Bowl's rushing record of 184 yards set by Houston's Jim Strong in 1969. He carried 87 times to break the mark held by Steve Owens of Oklahoma, who carried 36 times in 1968.

Newhouse carried 35 times Friday night and gained 168 yards for Houston, the nation's total offense leader over the last five years.

College Basketball

Friday

Memphis State 62, Arkansas 77.
Cov. Webb 109, Cumberland (Ky.) 98.
Missouri 69, Macalester 68.
Central 108, High Point 78.
Dayton 88, East Carolina 72.
Lebanon Hall 68, Pepperdine 63.
Winston-Salem State 55.
Howard 101, Fayetteville 85.
Winston-Salem 51, St. Paul 55.
Davidson 81, Wake 64.

Saturday

Wisc. St. 74, Vanderbilt 69.
Oklahoma City 71, San Fran. 75.
Cleveland 75, Tulsa 62.
Hempstead 114, Trinity College (Ill.) 89.
Coughlin 85, 96, Shawville 84.
Winston 68, Ill. Bell 65.
Quezon City Tournament (Championship)

Manila 91, Cebu 82

Manila 91, Cebu 82

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Manila 91, Cebu 82

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Manila 91, Cebu 82

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But coach John Ralston, a gambler at heart, let his boys run from punt formation on fourth and 10 at their 33-yard line midway in the period. Jackie Brown swept right and for 31 yards and a minute later broke

off right tackle for 24 yards and a touchdown. Garcia's conversion tied it, 10-10.

Michigan recovered a Bunce fumble on the Stanford 35 to set up a 46-yard field goal try by Colton, which fell short.

However, Jim Ferguson, a sophomore safety, tried to run the ball back and was knocked back into the end zone by Ed Shuttlesworth's tackle for a safety, which gave Michigan 12-10 lead with 3 minutes 18 seconds left.

After one exchange of kicks, the Indians got the ball at their 22 with 1 minute 48 seconds to go. Bunce passed 13 yards to tight end Bill Scott, 16 and 13 to John Winesberger, flanker; 11 to split-end Miles Moore; 14 to Reggie Sanderson, fullback, and there was Stanford on the Michigan 14 with 14 seconds left.

On third down and seven to go and with Steve Murray holding Garcia, who led the nation's field-goal kickers with 14 in 1971, kicked his biggest. It was a 21-yard bull's-eye requiring only two seconds. A kick-off later Stanford was the 12-10 victor.

Bunce completed 24 of 44 passes, with several near interceptions, but kept the Indians rolling with 22 first downs, compared to 16 for Michigan. Stanford rushed for only four first downs, but the Wolverines got no first downs passing, with Tom Slade, a sophomore, showing more skill as a runner.

Ralston hailed the victory "as just as satisfying" as last year's. This made it three straight for the Indians over the Big Ten for the first time in the series. Michigan led, 10-3, to Southern California in 1970.

Schembechler conceded, "Stanford deserved to win because we didn't get first downs when we need them."

Keller, West German, Skates to Record
INZEL, West Germany, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—World champion Erhard Keller, of West Germany, broke his 500-meter speedskating record with a time of 38.30 seconds here today.

The Munich student, 26, covered the first 100 meters in 9.58, as he went on to better his record time of 38.42.

34 Straight Bowl Victory
Then John Hufnagel, the Penn State quarterback, directed a powerful attack in the second half that produced two quick touchdowns early in the third period, to set the Nittany Lions winning to their third straight bowl victory.

Penn State had a 10-1 regular-season win-loss record and Texas had an 8-2 season mark.

The Southwest Conference champions were plagued by fumbles for the second straight year. When Notre Dame upset the Longhorns, 24-11, last New Year's Day, Texas gave up the ball on five of its nine fumbles.

Penn State recovered three of five Texas fumbles yesterday and moved to a score after each of the three turnovers.

Lyndell Mitchell, who ran for 146 yards and scored the first touchdown, was the game's outstanding player, according to a press-box vote. Hufnagel ran for a touchdown and passed for another.

Little Alberto Vitiello, a native of Naples, booted three field goals for a Cotton Bowl individual record.

Texas quarterback Eddie Phillips fumbled at the outset of the

Y-shaped alignment so well that it marked the first time in 80 games that a University of Texas team failed to score a touchdown. Not since 1964, when Texas beat Rice, 6-3, on two field goals had one of coach Darrell Royal's teams failed to cross a goal line.

The Longhorns, who suffered their second straight defeat in a Cotton Bowl game, managed only two field goals as Steve Vasek booted them to give Texas a 6-3 lead at halftime.

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